

Fig. 1

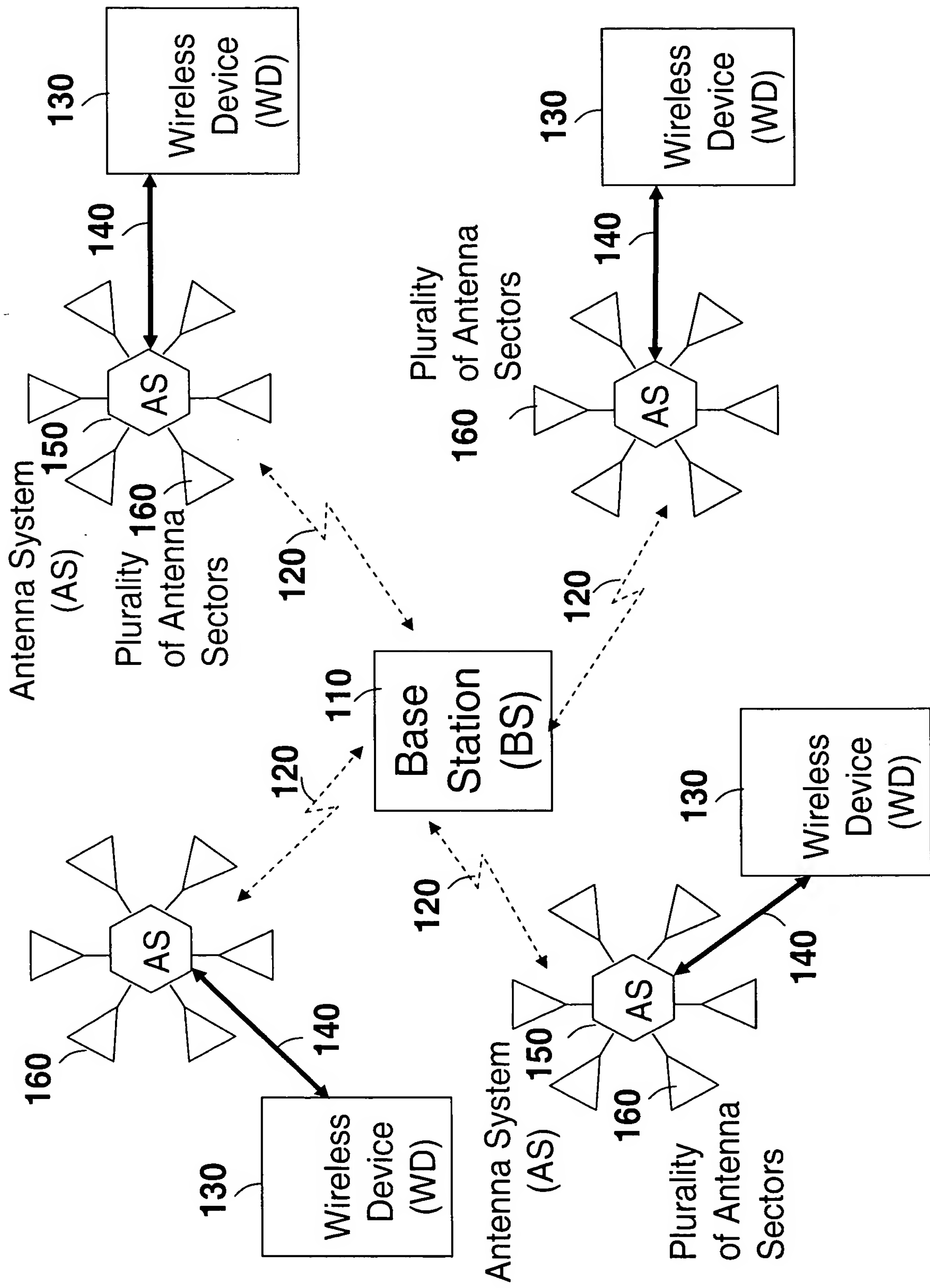
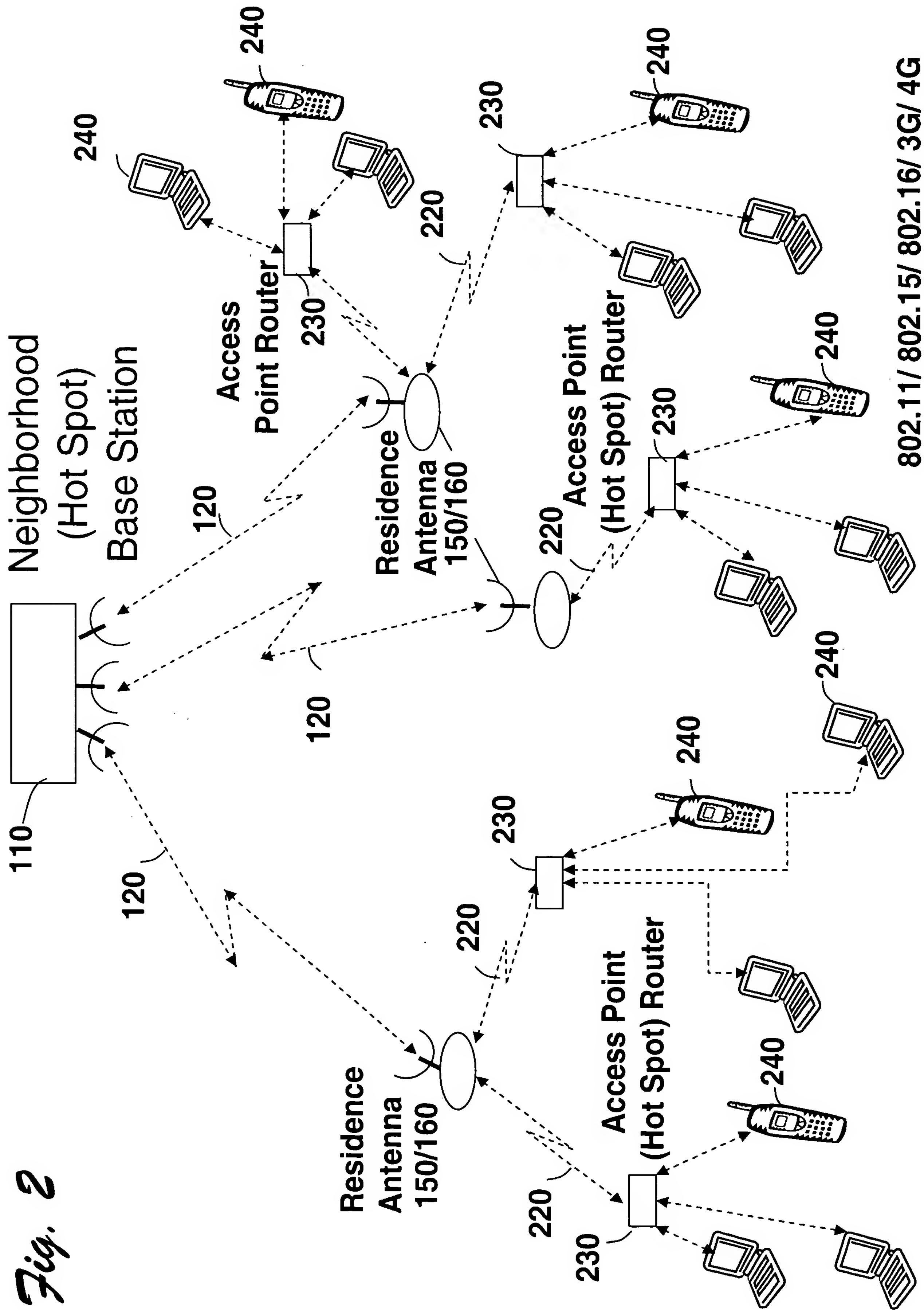


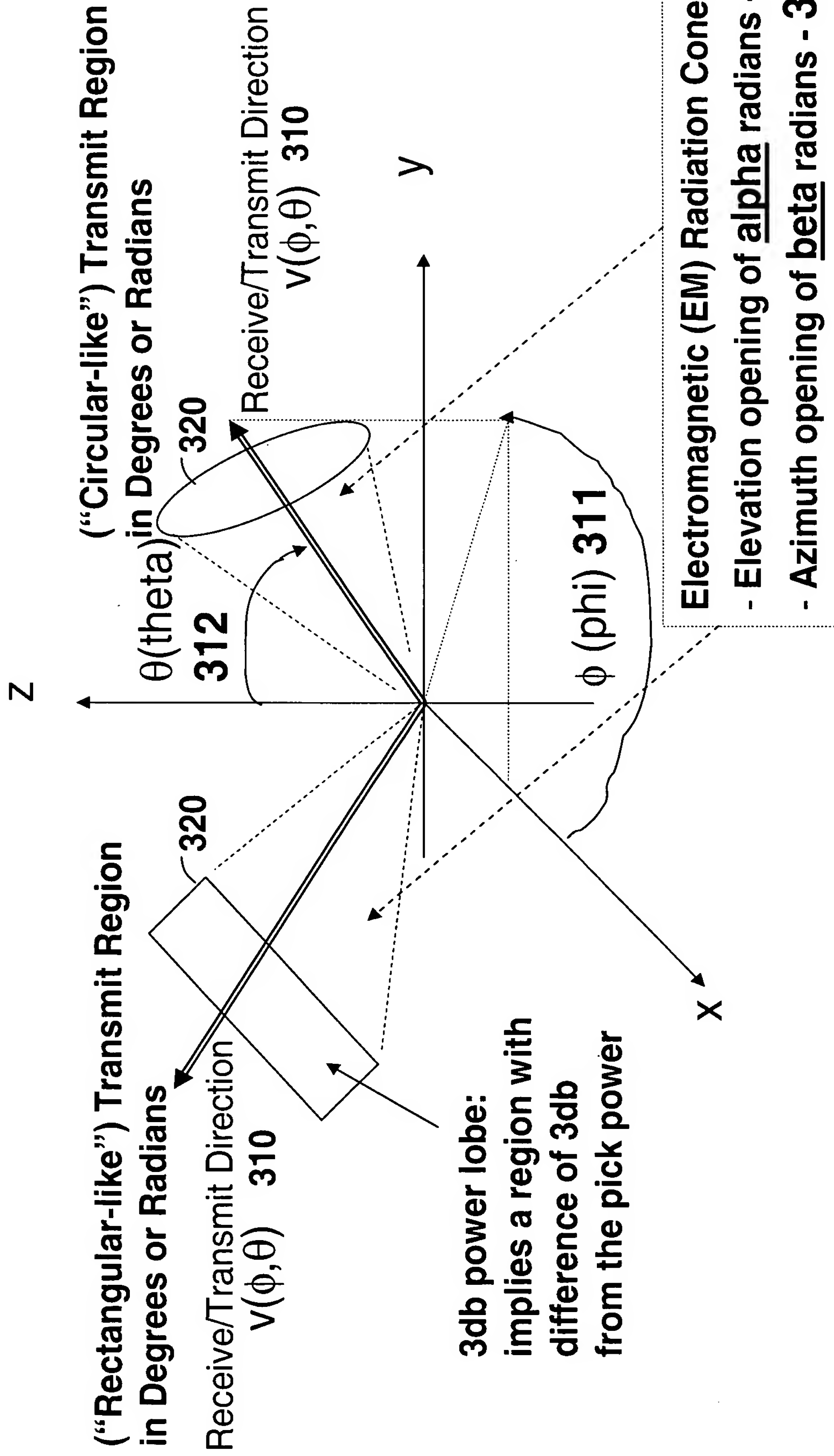
Fig. 2

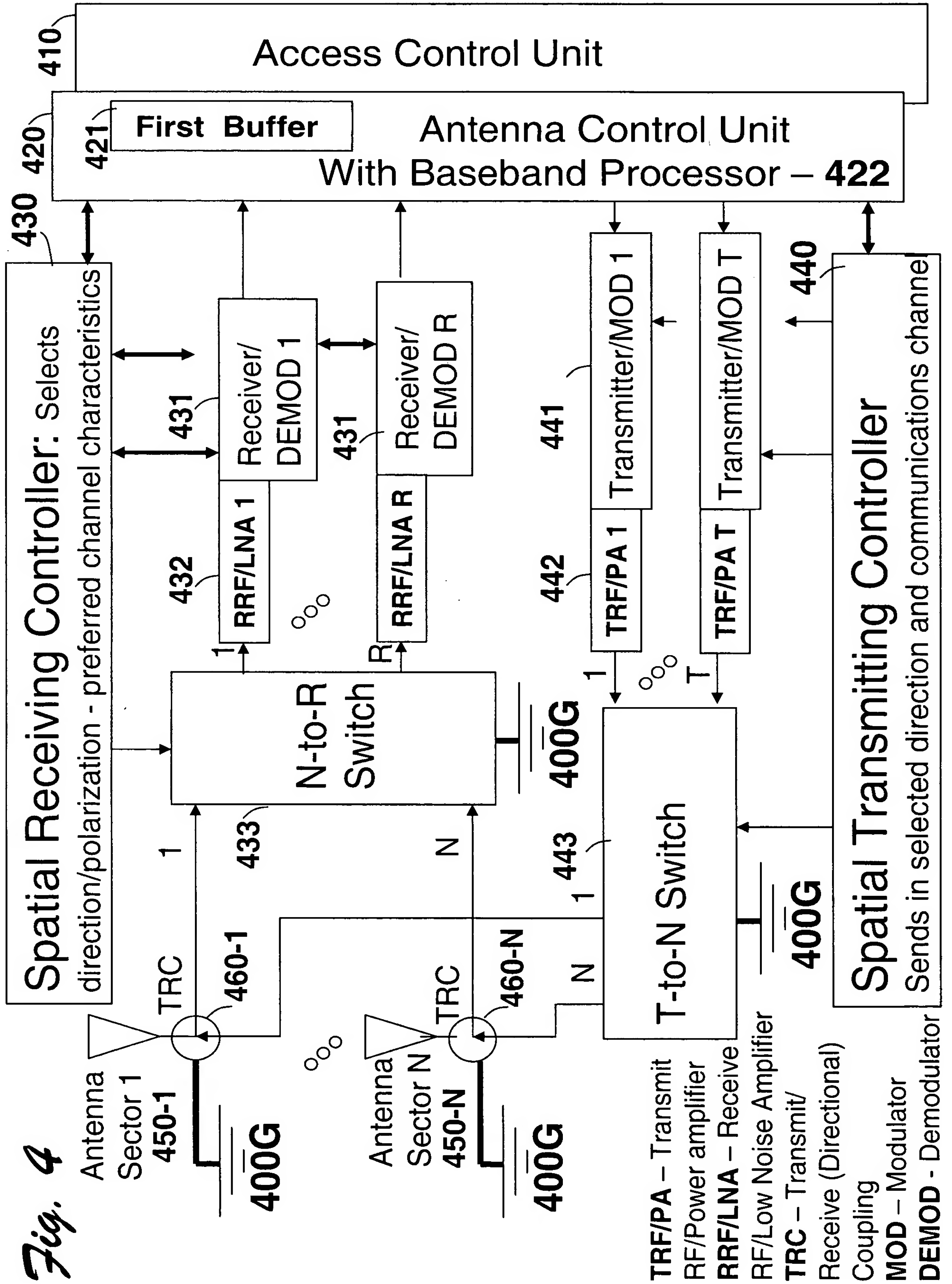


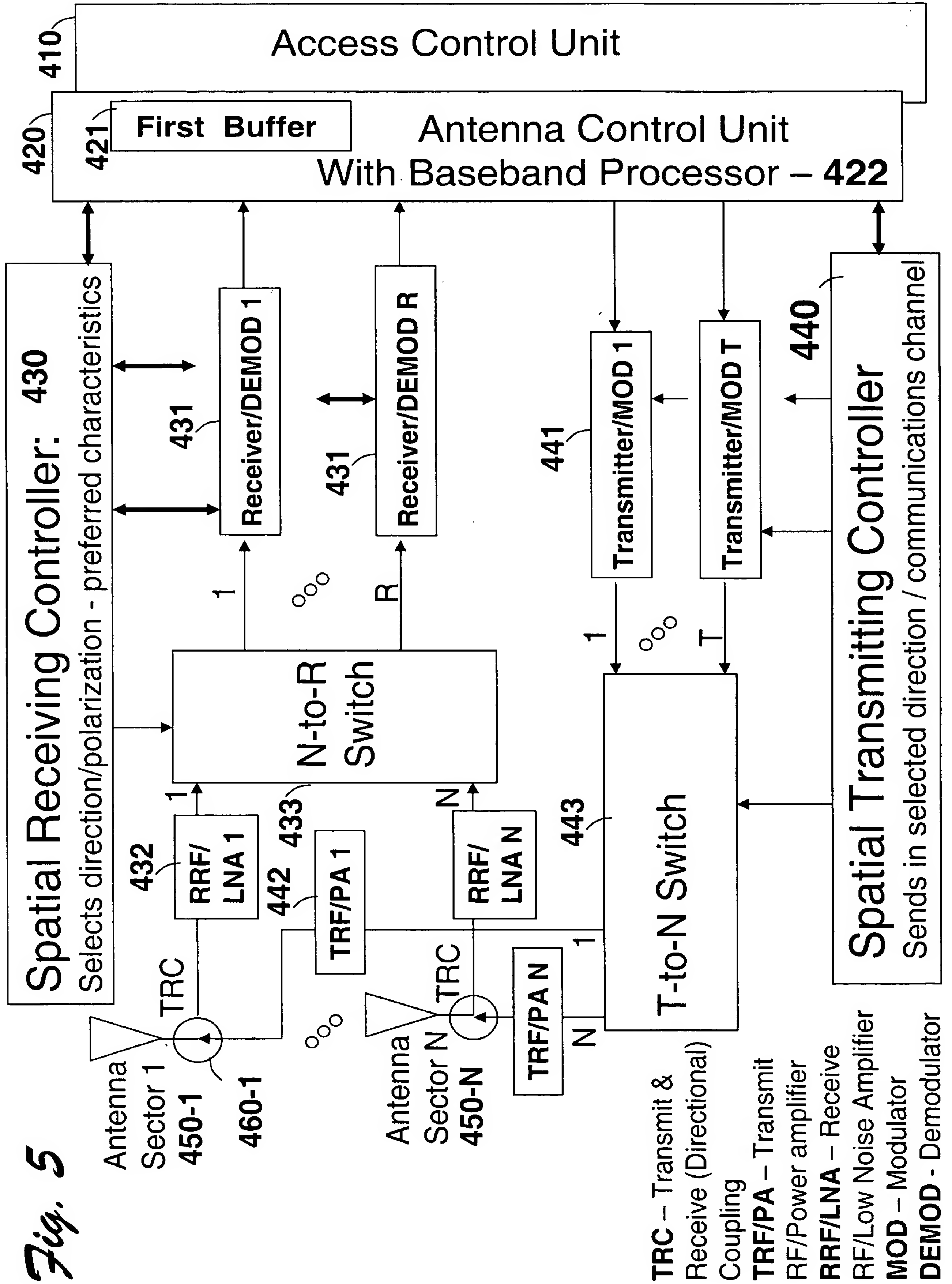
**Fig. 3**

Each Antenna Sector **160** is Defined by:

1. Receive/Transmit Direction in 3D (Three Dimensional) Space, and
2. Receive/Transmit Region  
(the region perpendicular to the Receive/Transmits Direction in a defined distance)

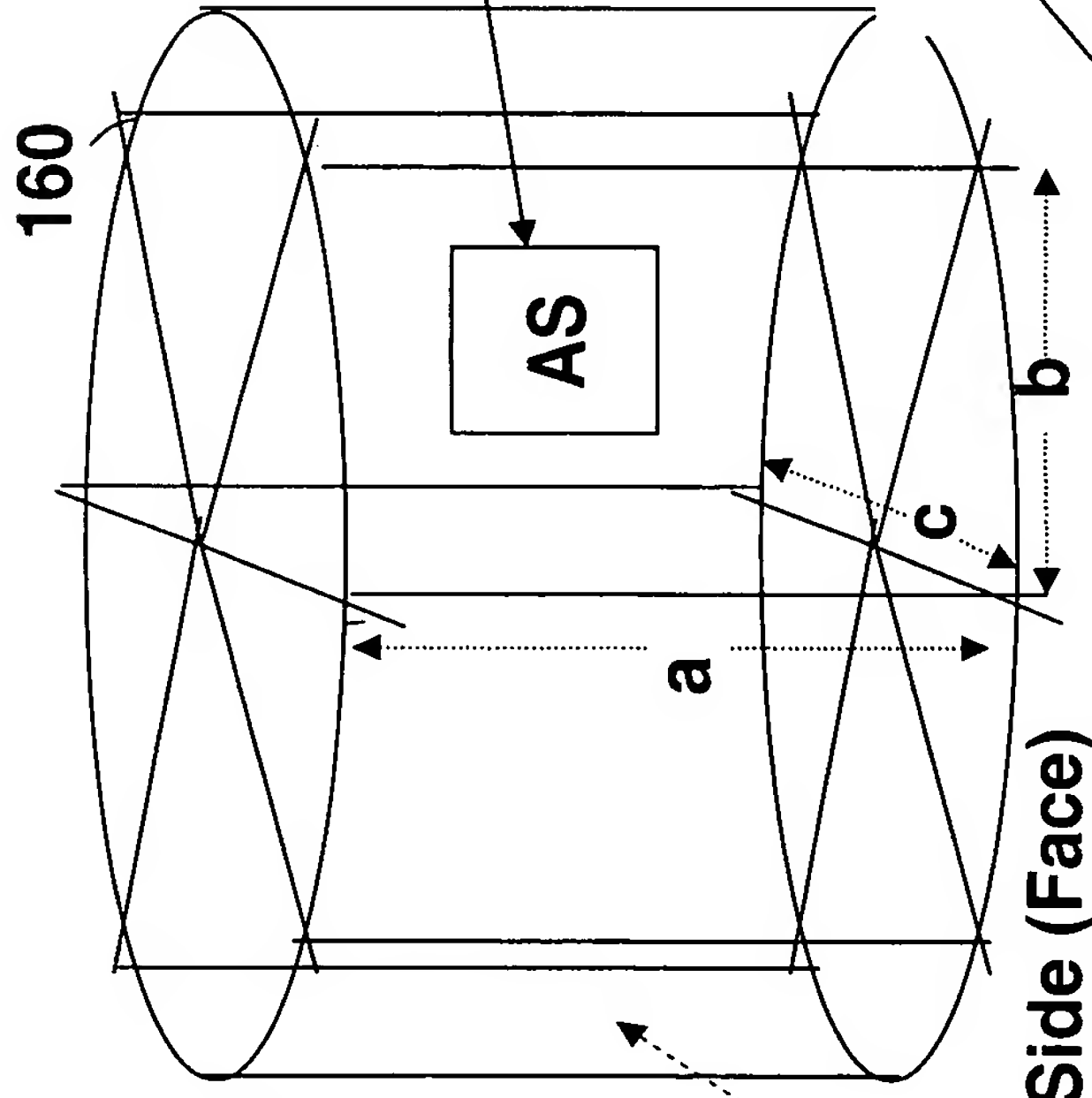






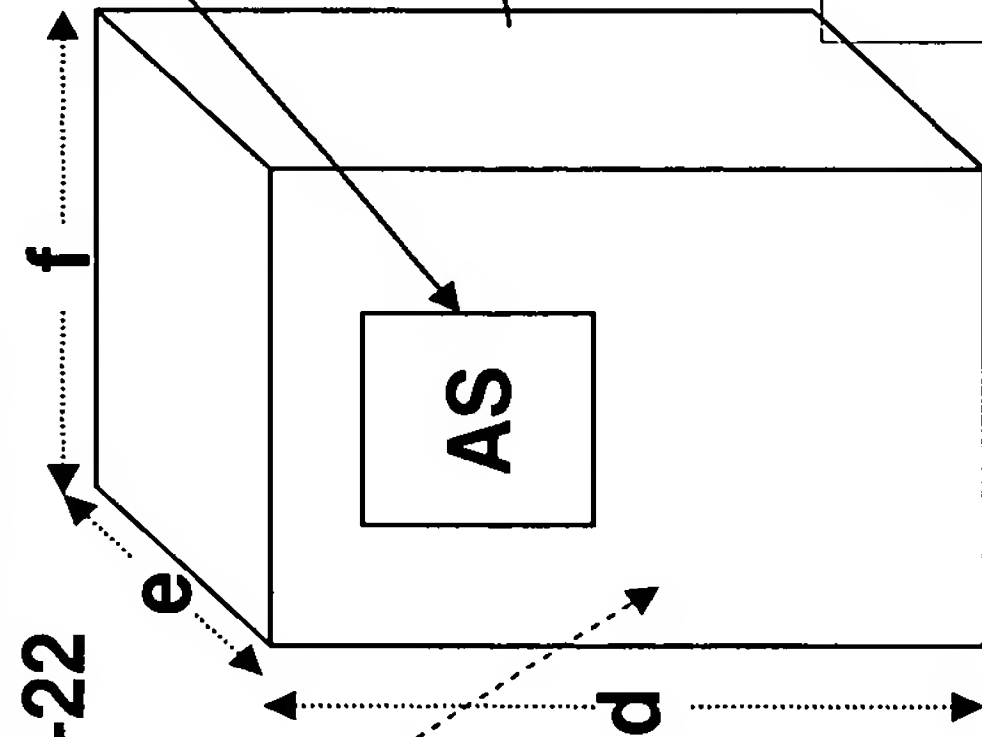
# Antenna System (AS) - 150

Spatial Receiving Controller  
Spatial Transmitting Controller  
Receiver – RRF  
Transmitter – TRF  
N-to-R Switch  
T-to-N Switch

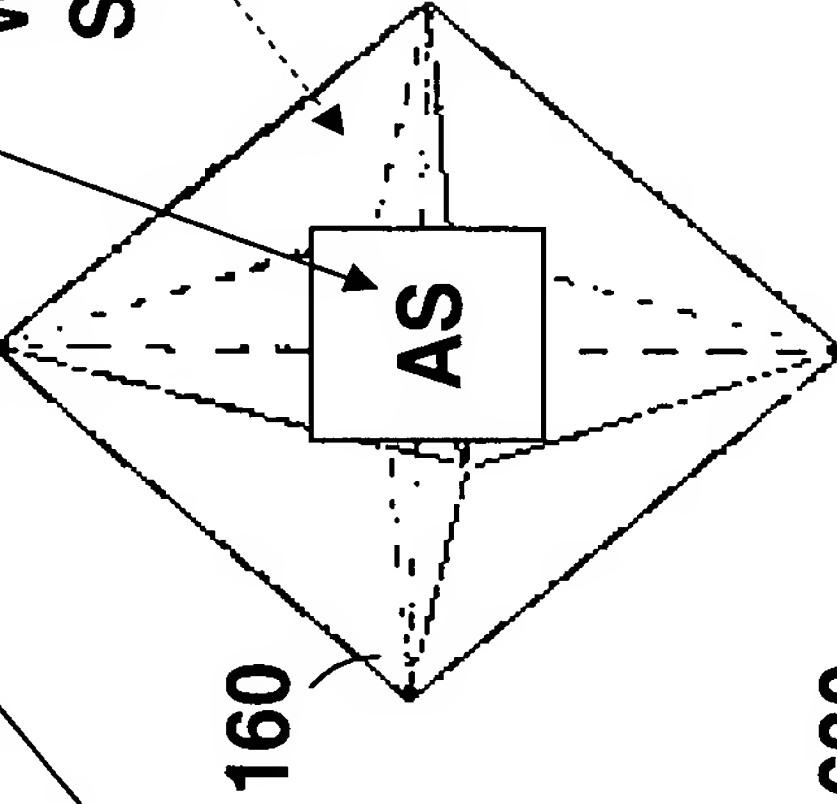


Antenna  
Sectors  
Arranged on  
a Cylinder  
610

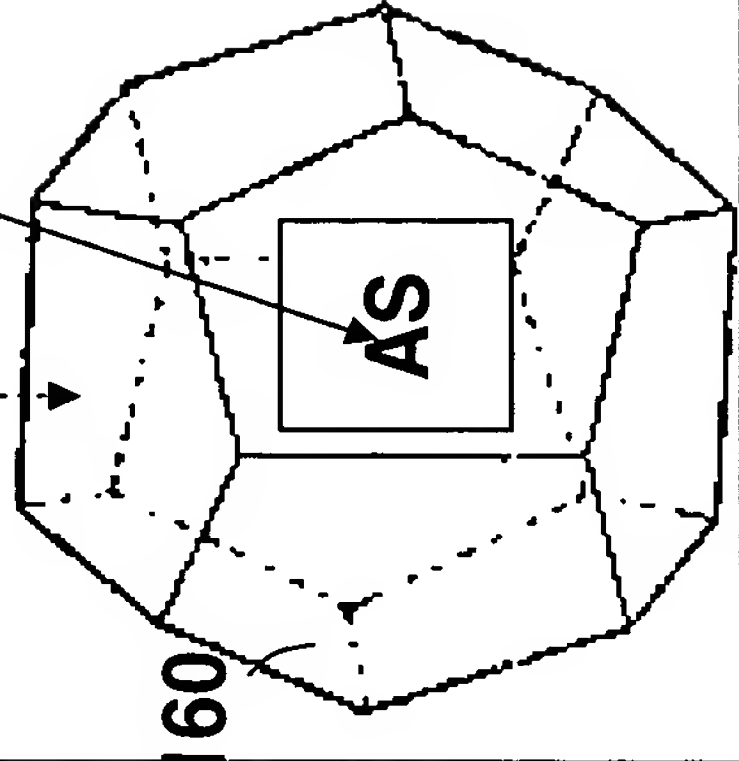
Each Flat Side (Face)  
With Multiple “Patches”  
See Figs. 21-22



Antenna  
Sectors  
On a  
Cube  
620

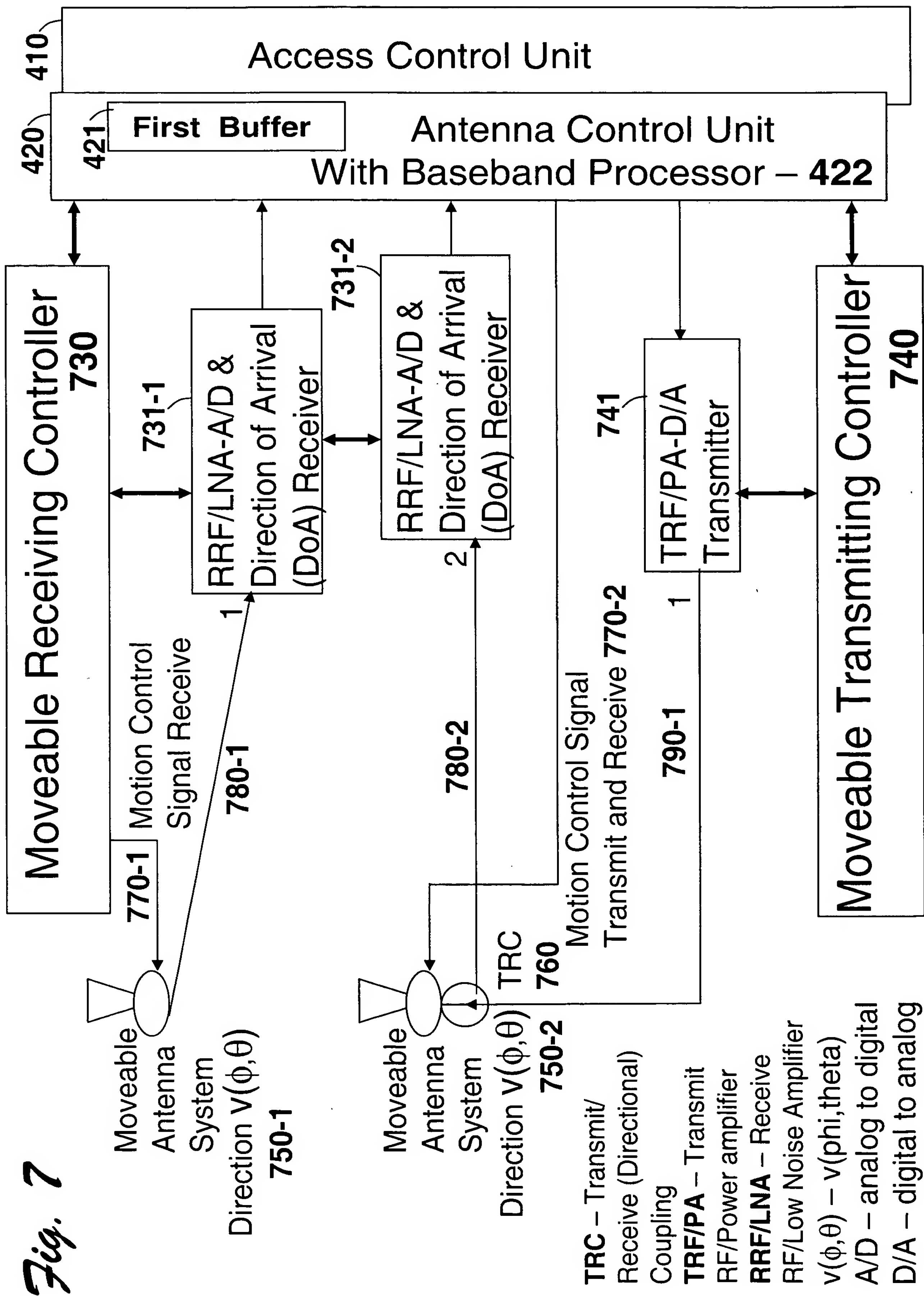


Antenna Sectors on  
an OCTAHEDRON  
630



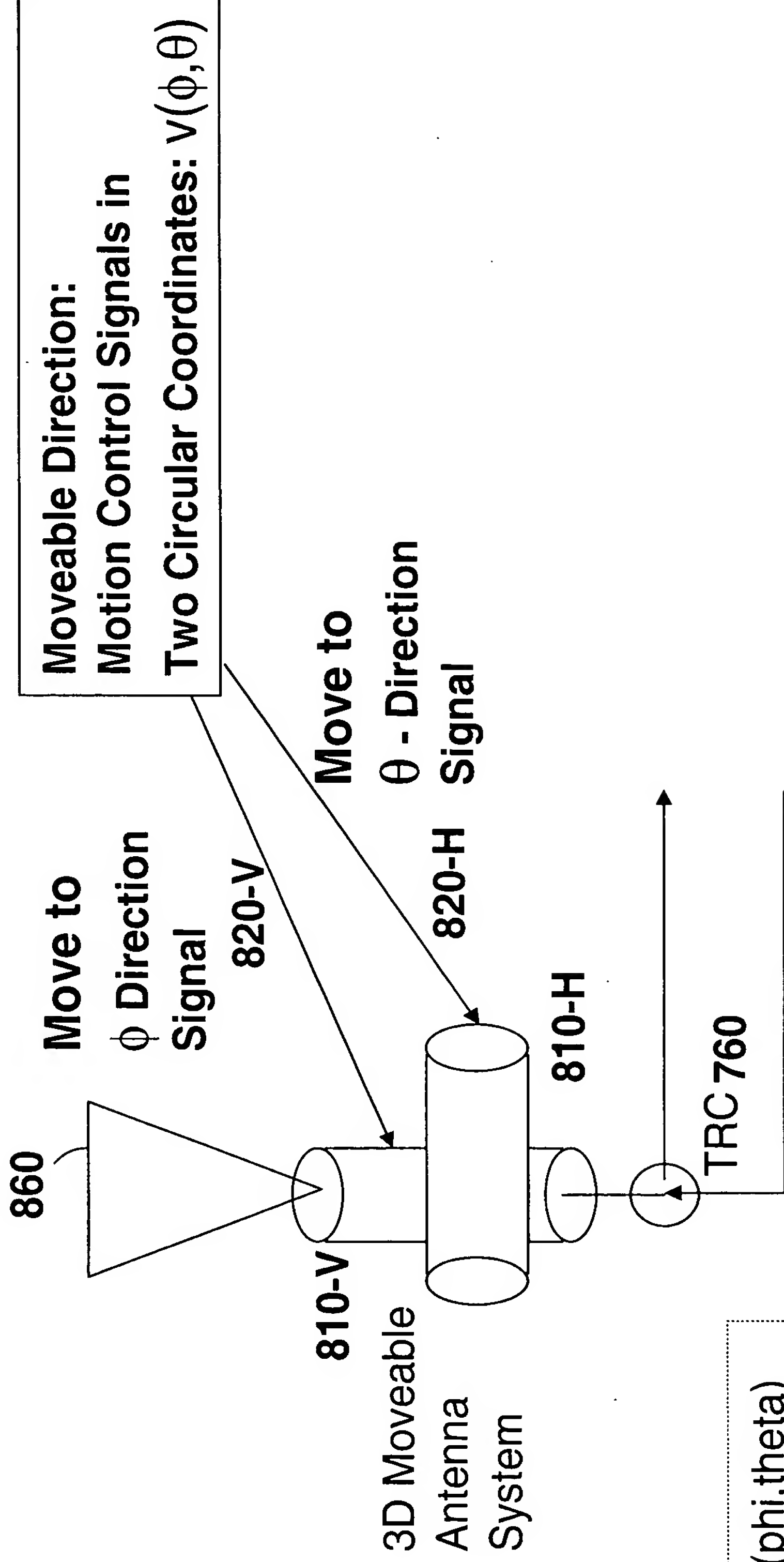
Antenna Sectors on a  
PENTAGONODECAHEDRON  
640

Fig. 6



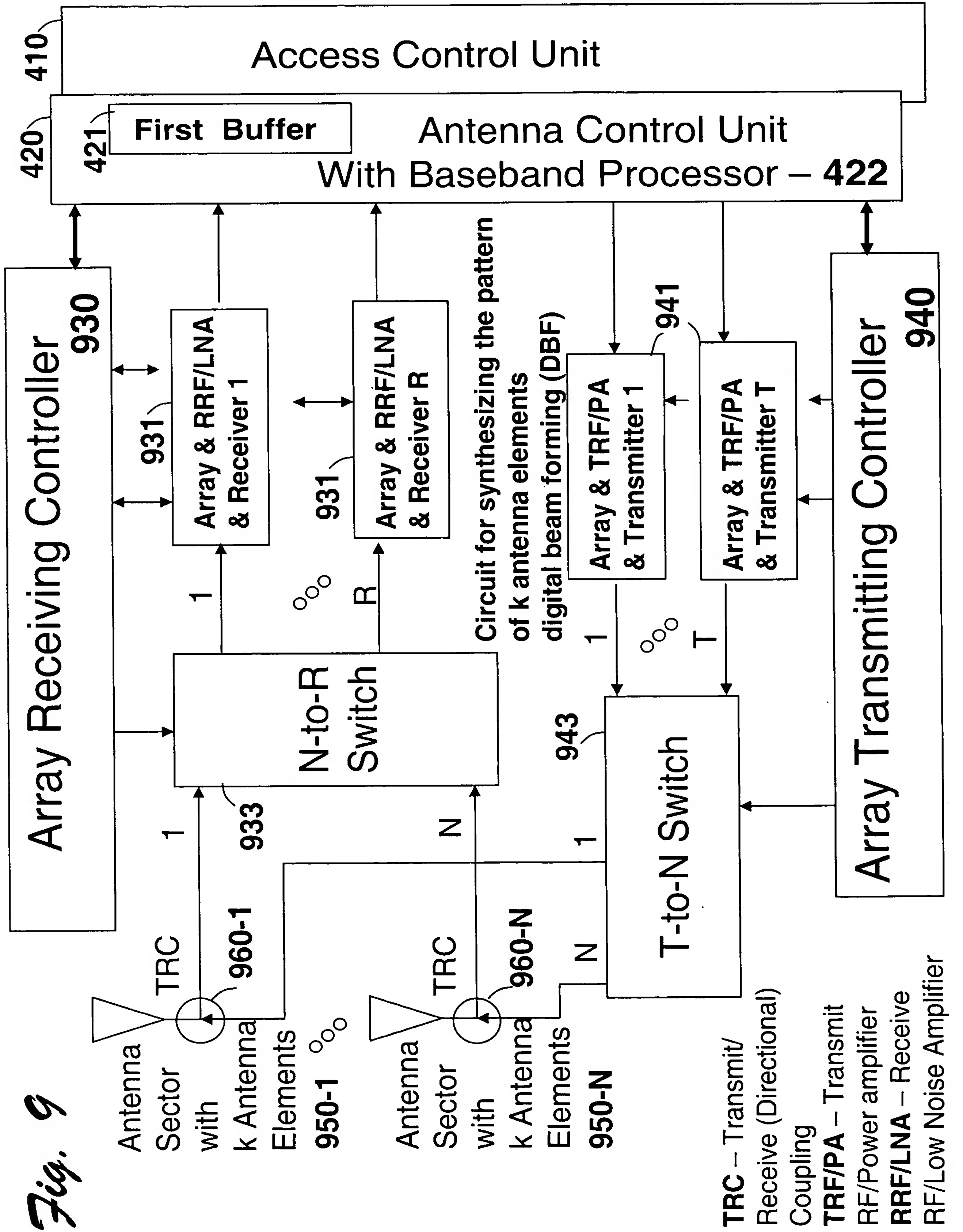
**Fig. 8**

# **Antenna System (AS) – 750** **(step-motor / electric motor / electric field )**



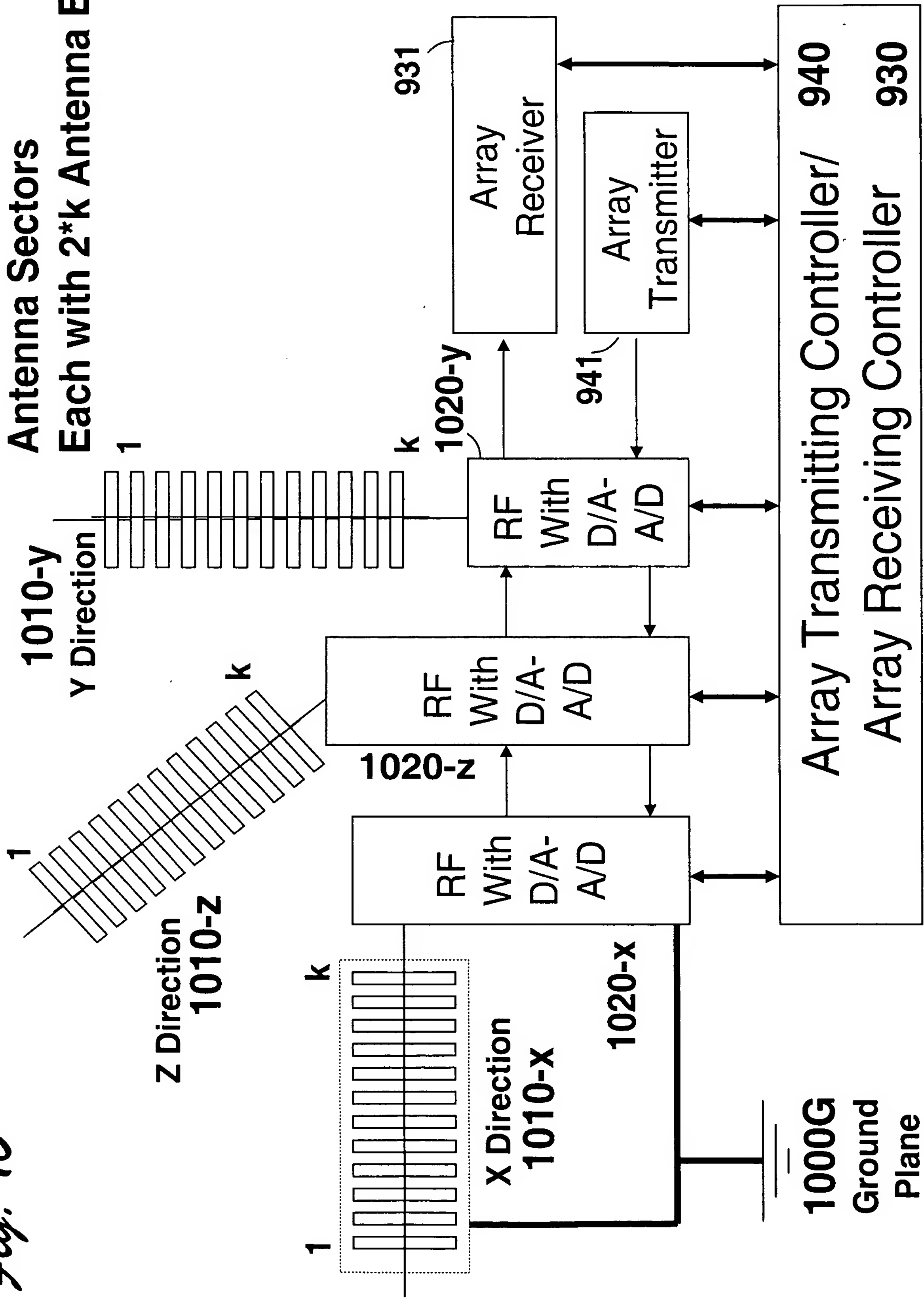
$v(\phi, \theta) - v(\phi, \theta)$   
 TRC –  
 Transmit/  
 Receive (Directional)  
 Coupling





**Fig. 10**

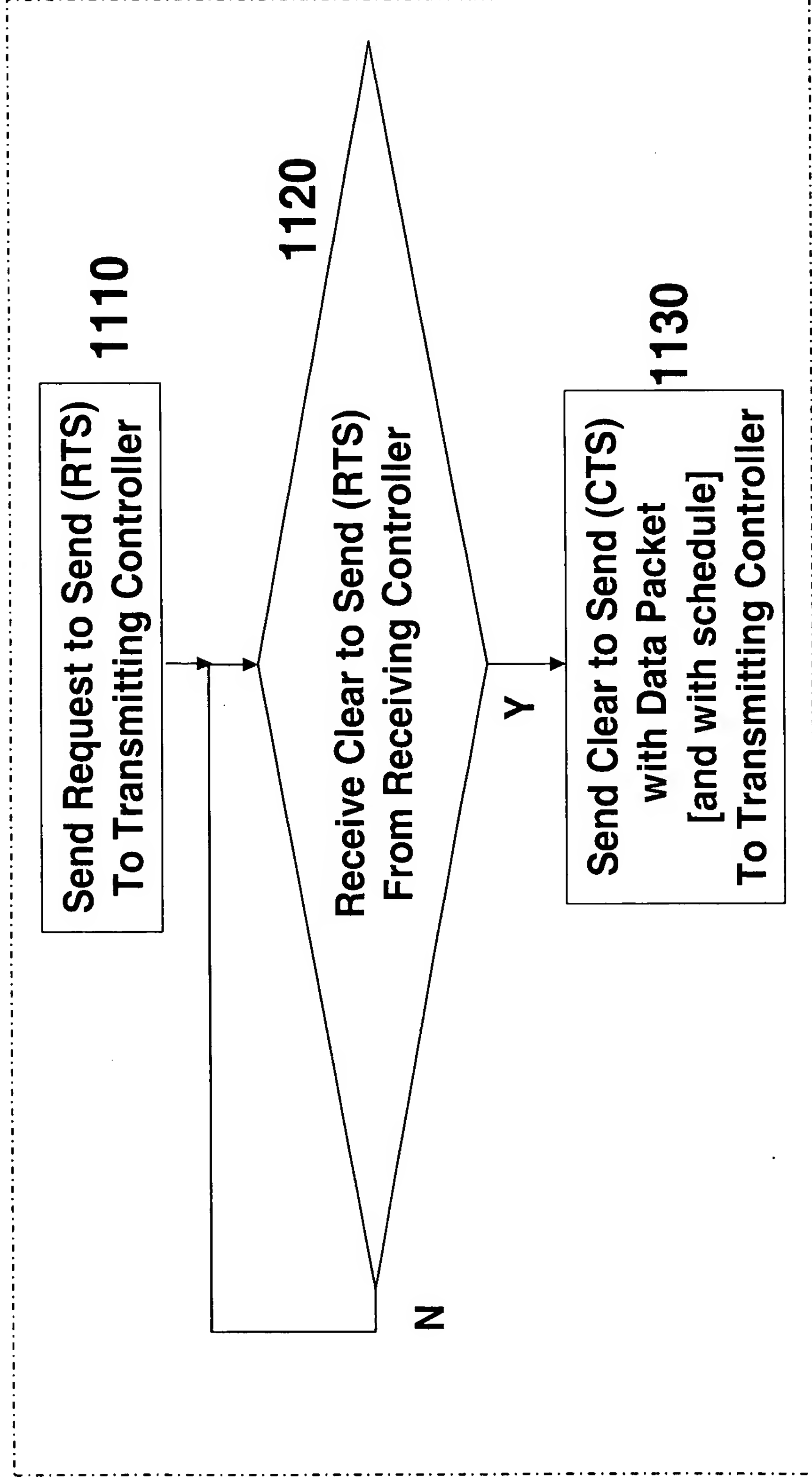
**Plurality of Phase Array  
Antenna Sectors  
Each with 2\*k Antenna Elements**



**Fig. 11**

## **Access Control Unit - 410**

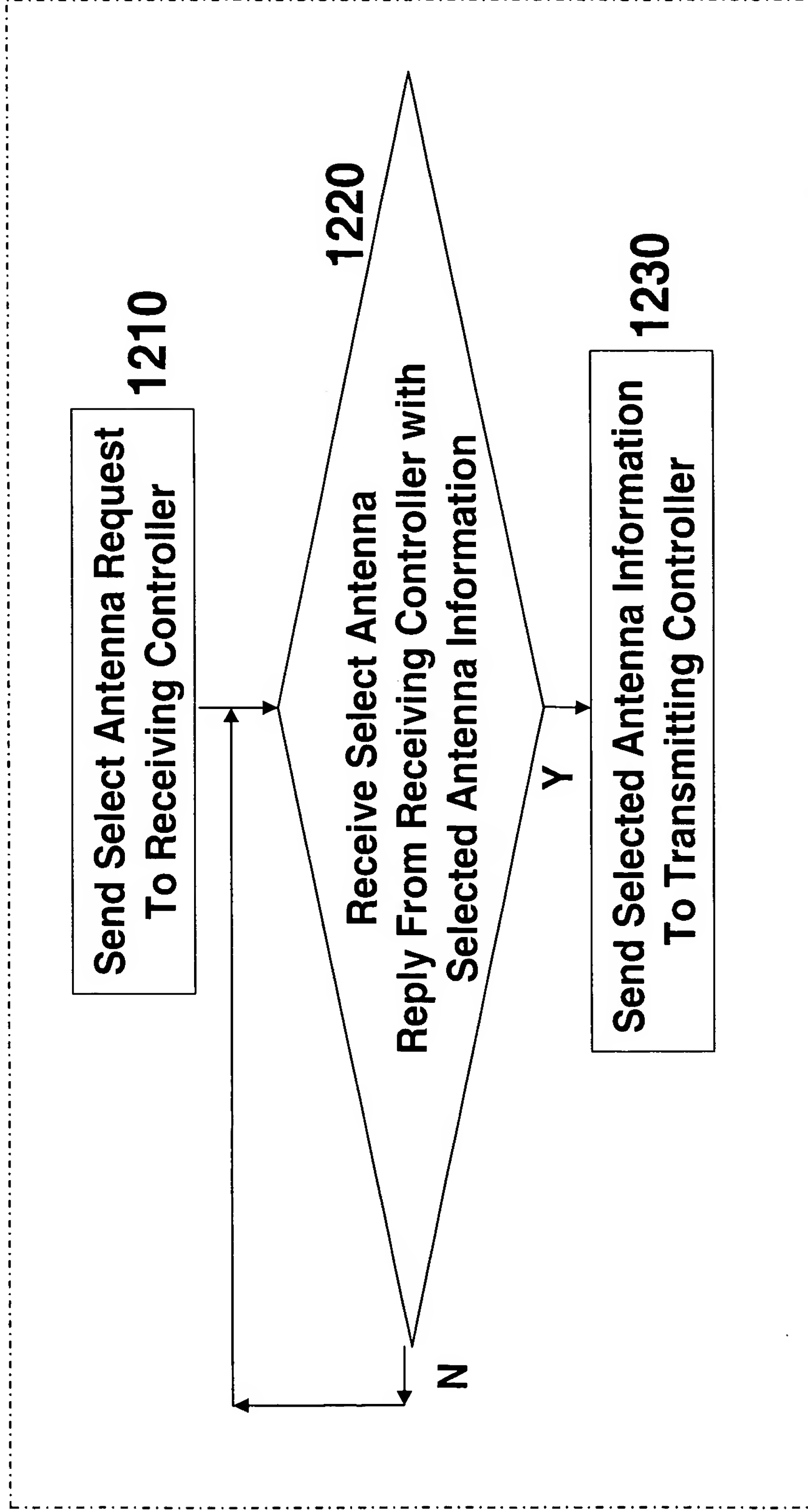
**Send Data Packet Procedure: 1100**



**Fig. 12**

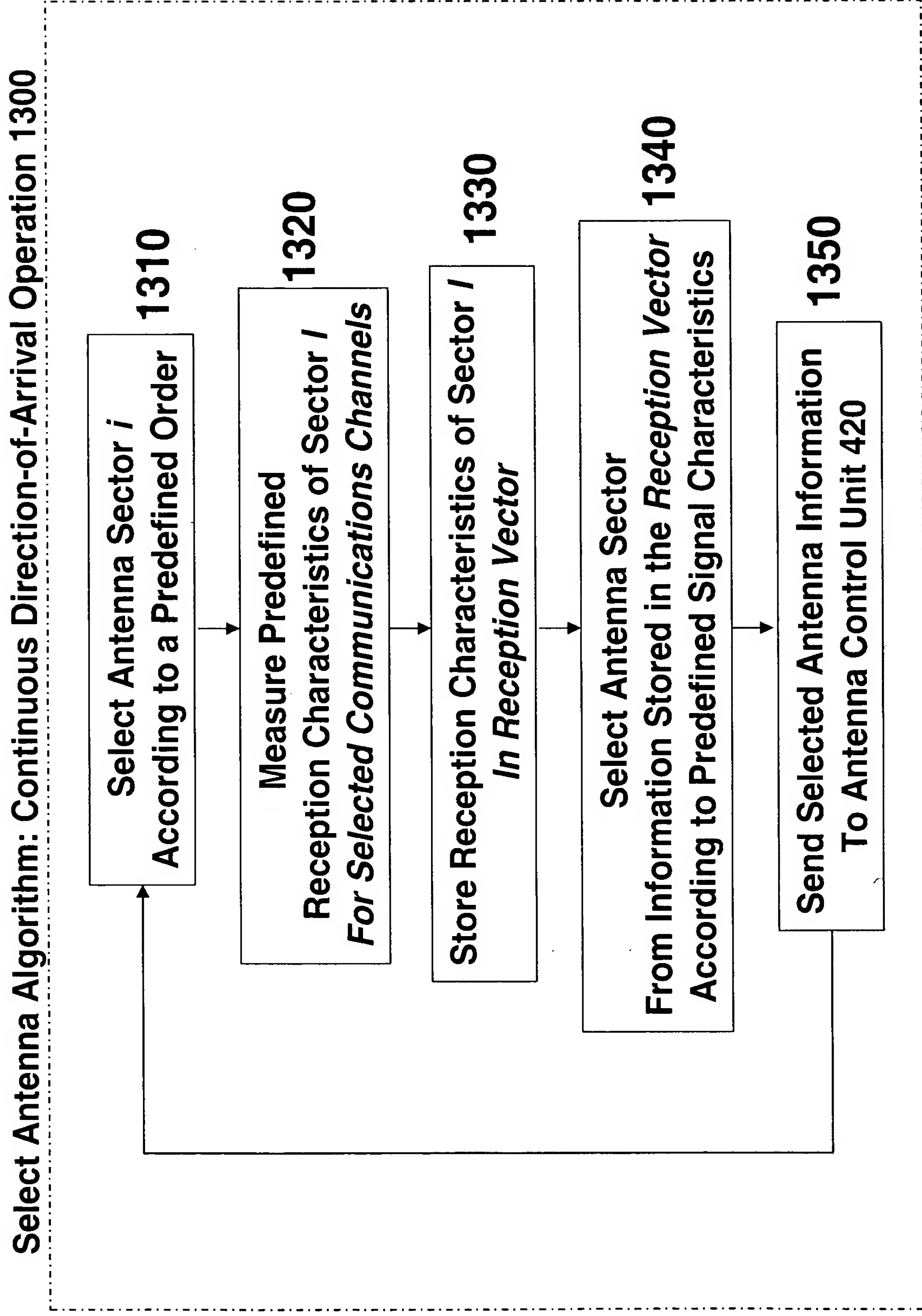
## Antenna Control Unit - 420

Select Antenna Procedure: 1200



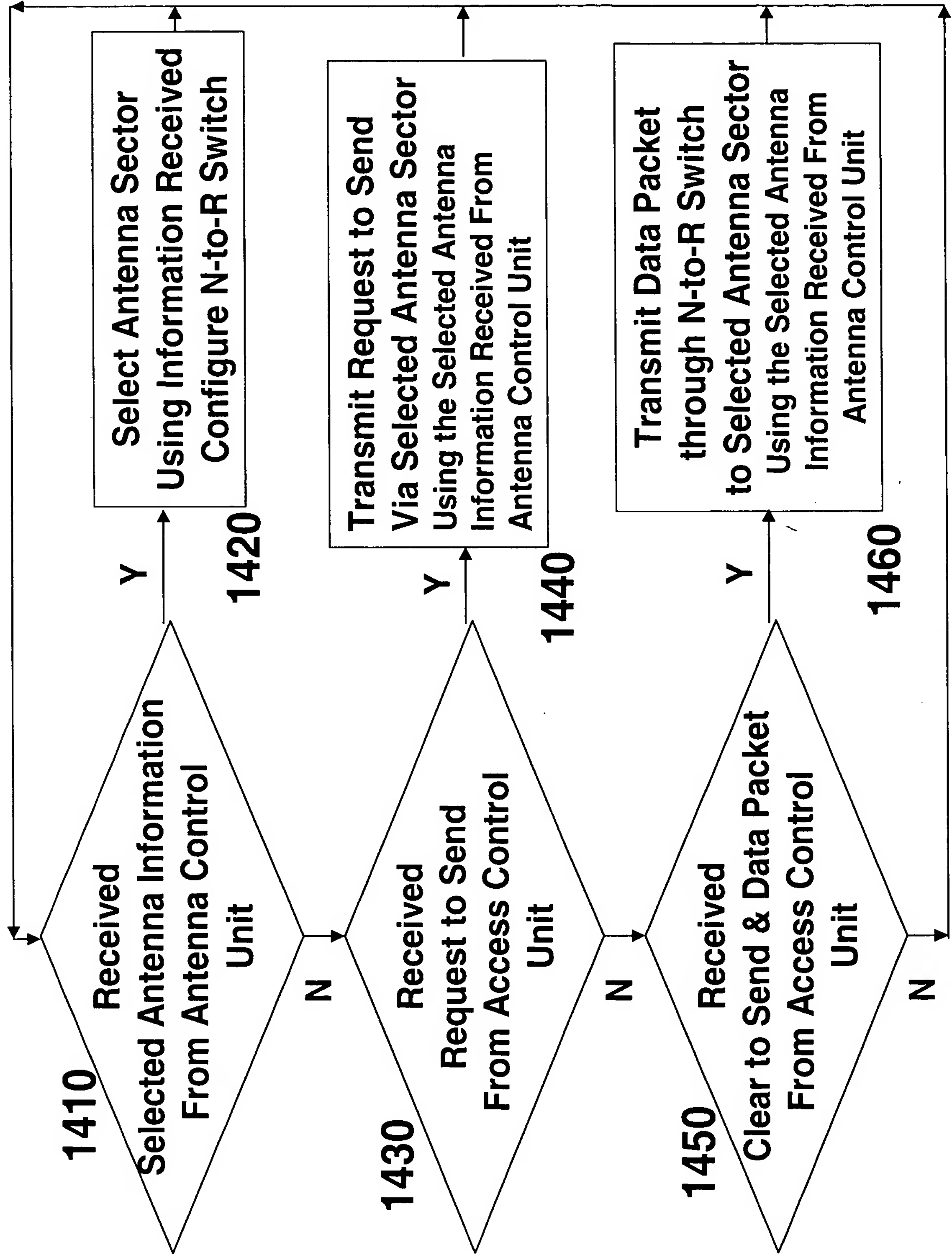
*Fig. 13*

## Spatial Receiving Controller - 430



**Fig. 14**

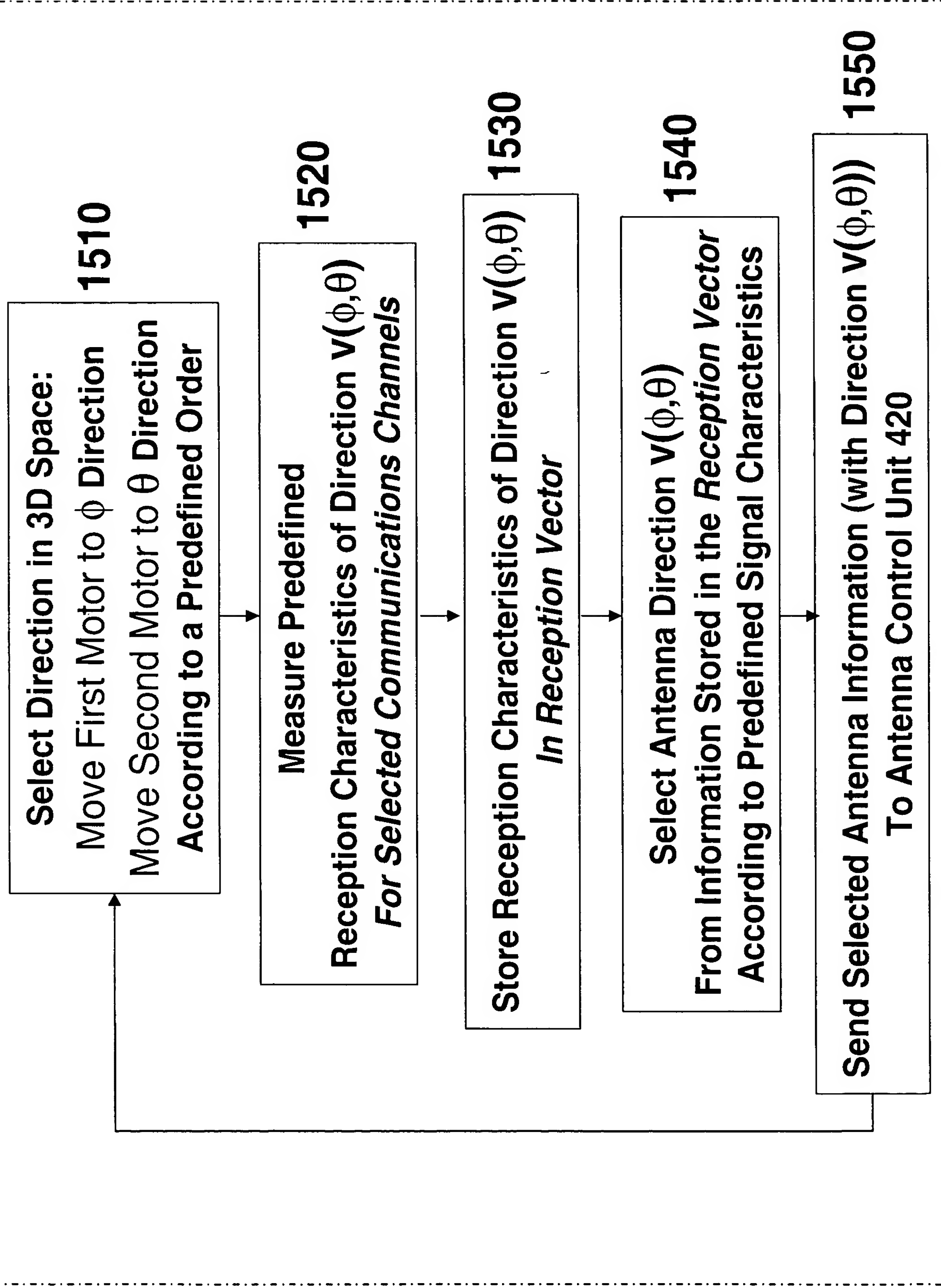
# **Spatial Transmitting Controller - 440**



**Fig. 15**

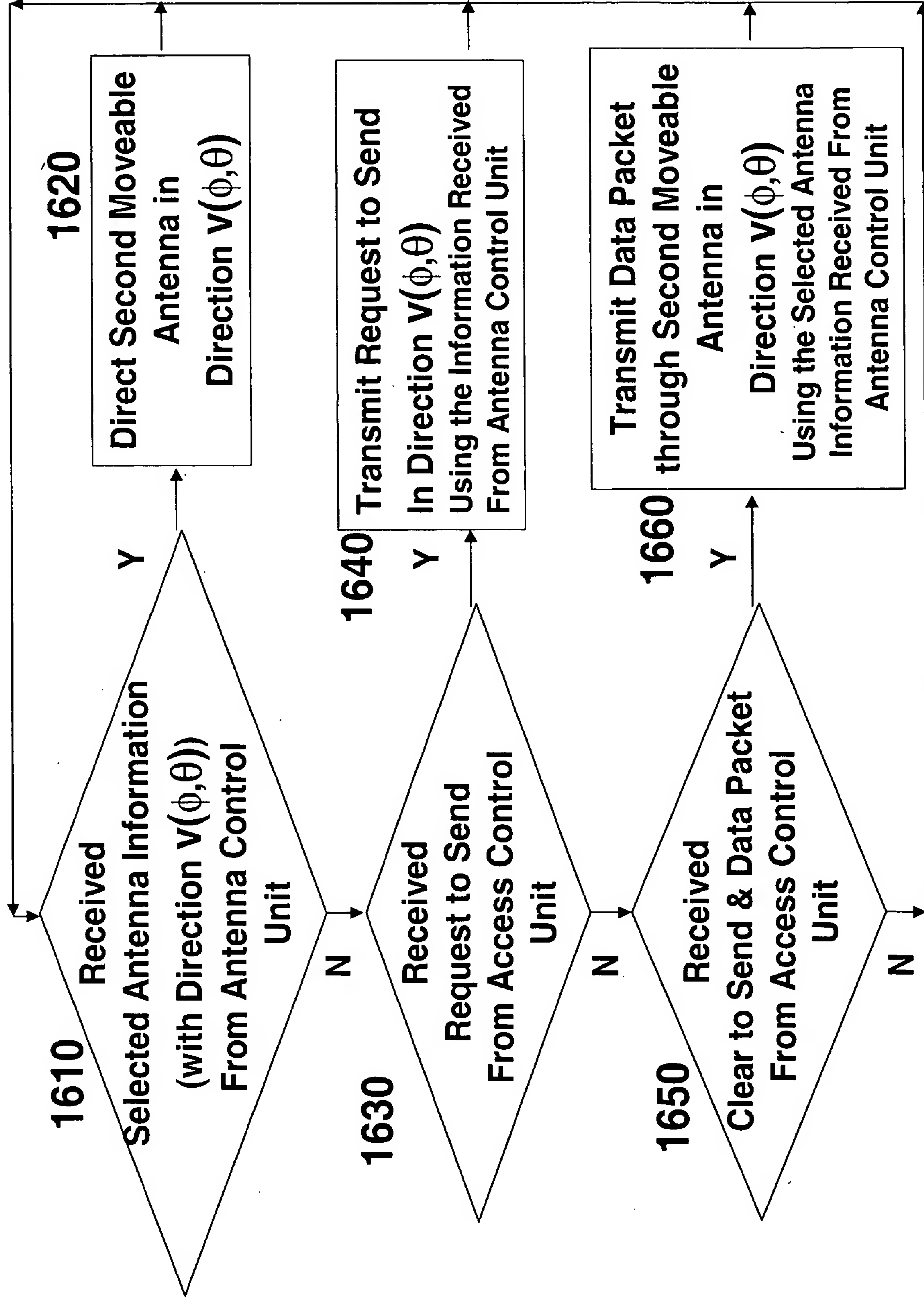
## Moveable Receiving Controller – 730

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1500



**Fig. 16**

# Moveable Transmitting Controller - 740





**Fig. 17**

## Array Receiving Controller - 930

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1700

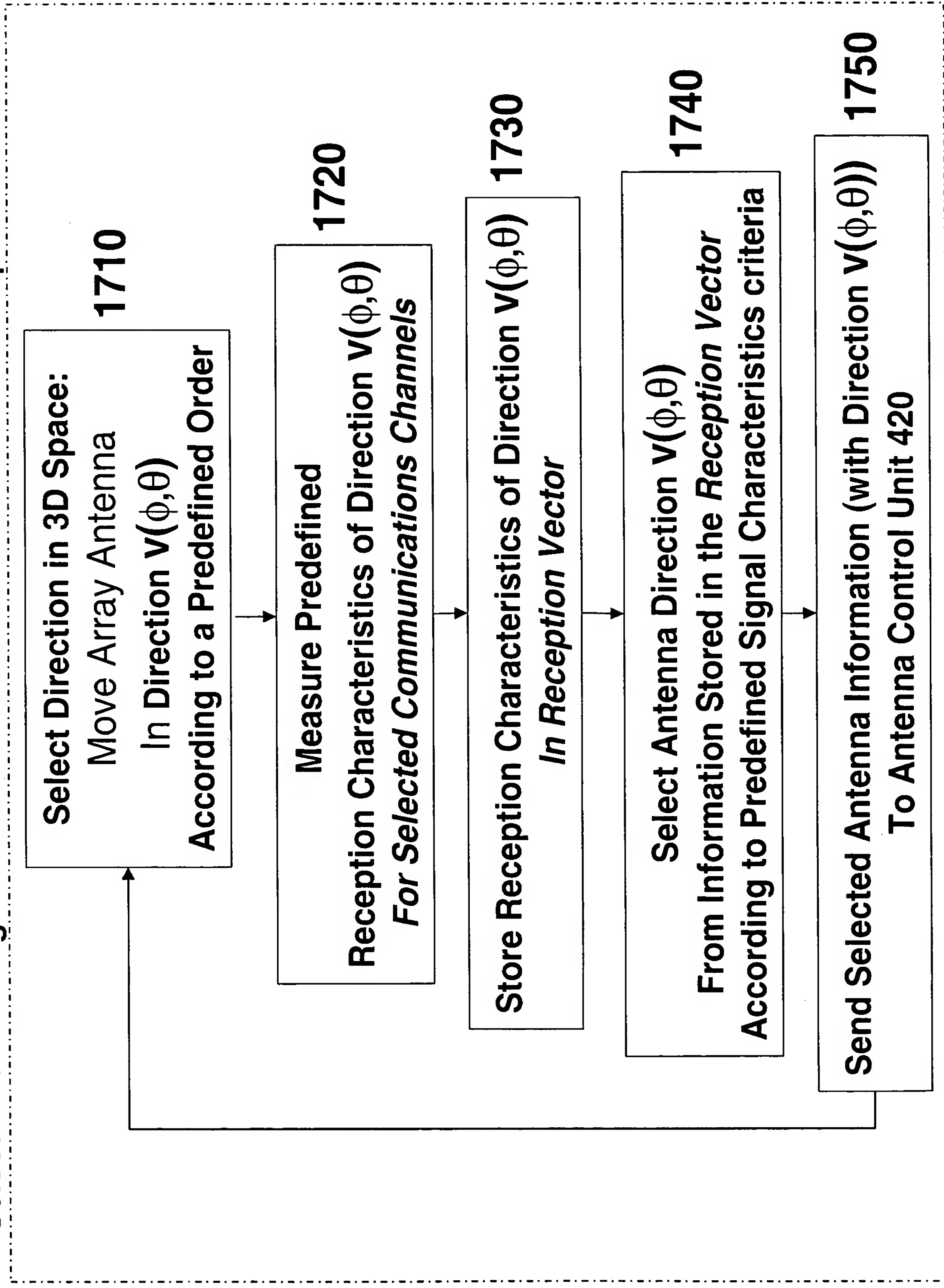
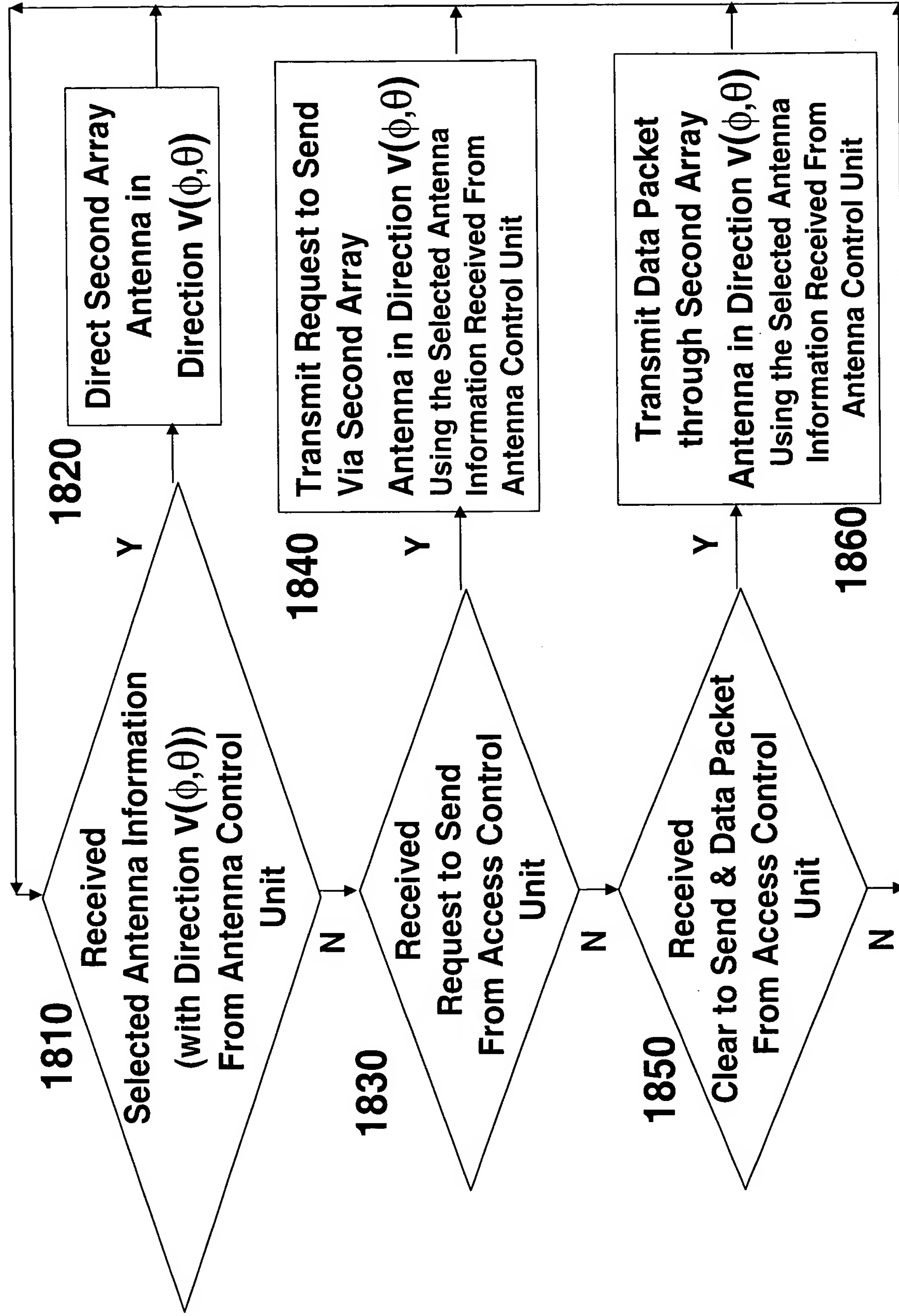


Fig. 18

# Array Transmitting Controller - 940



**Fig. 19** End (Mobile) Device Transmits and Receives  
on Different Frequencies – Selecting Transmit Antenna Sector

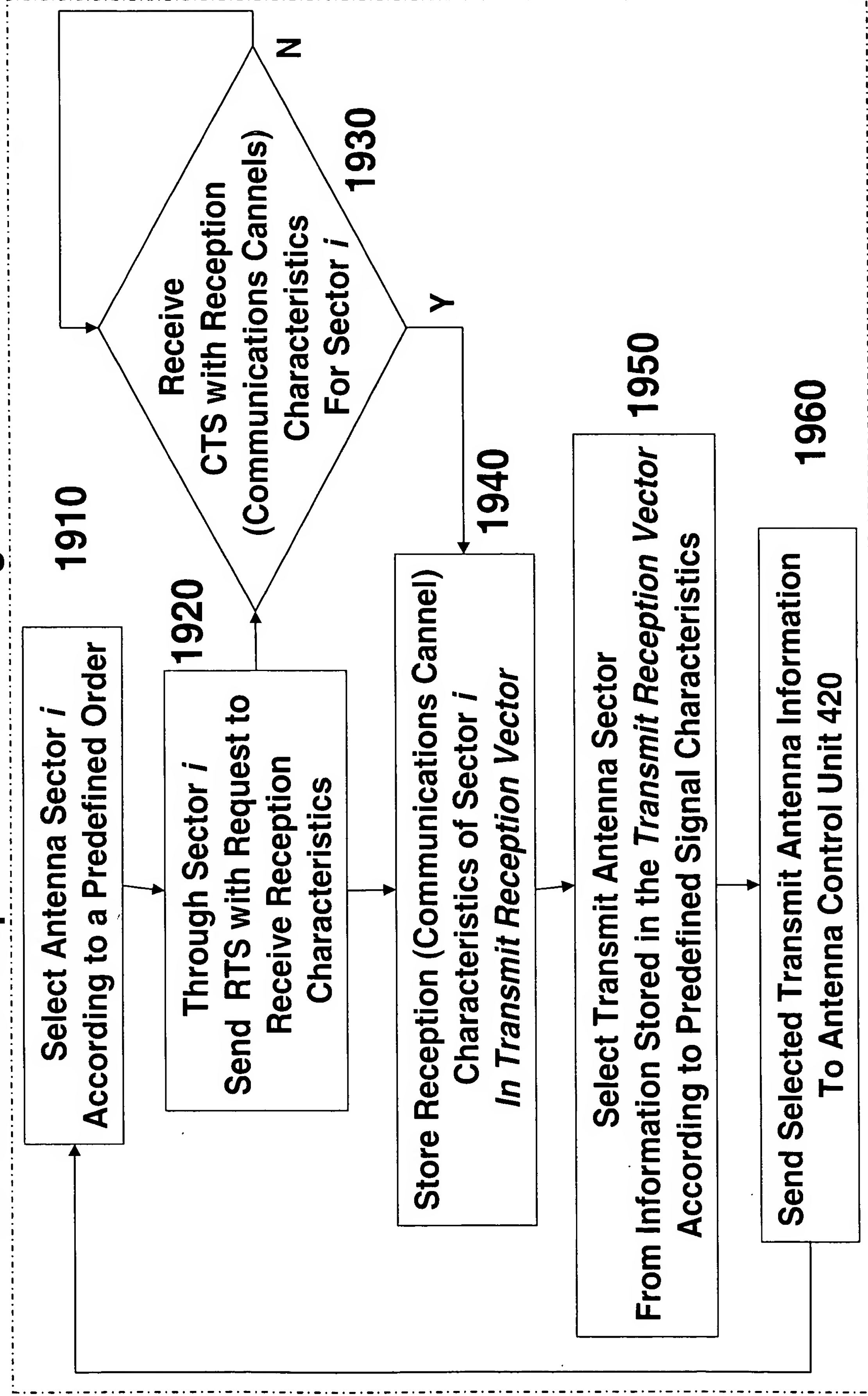
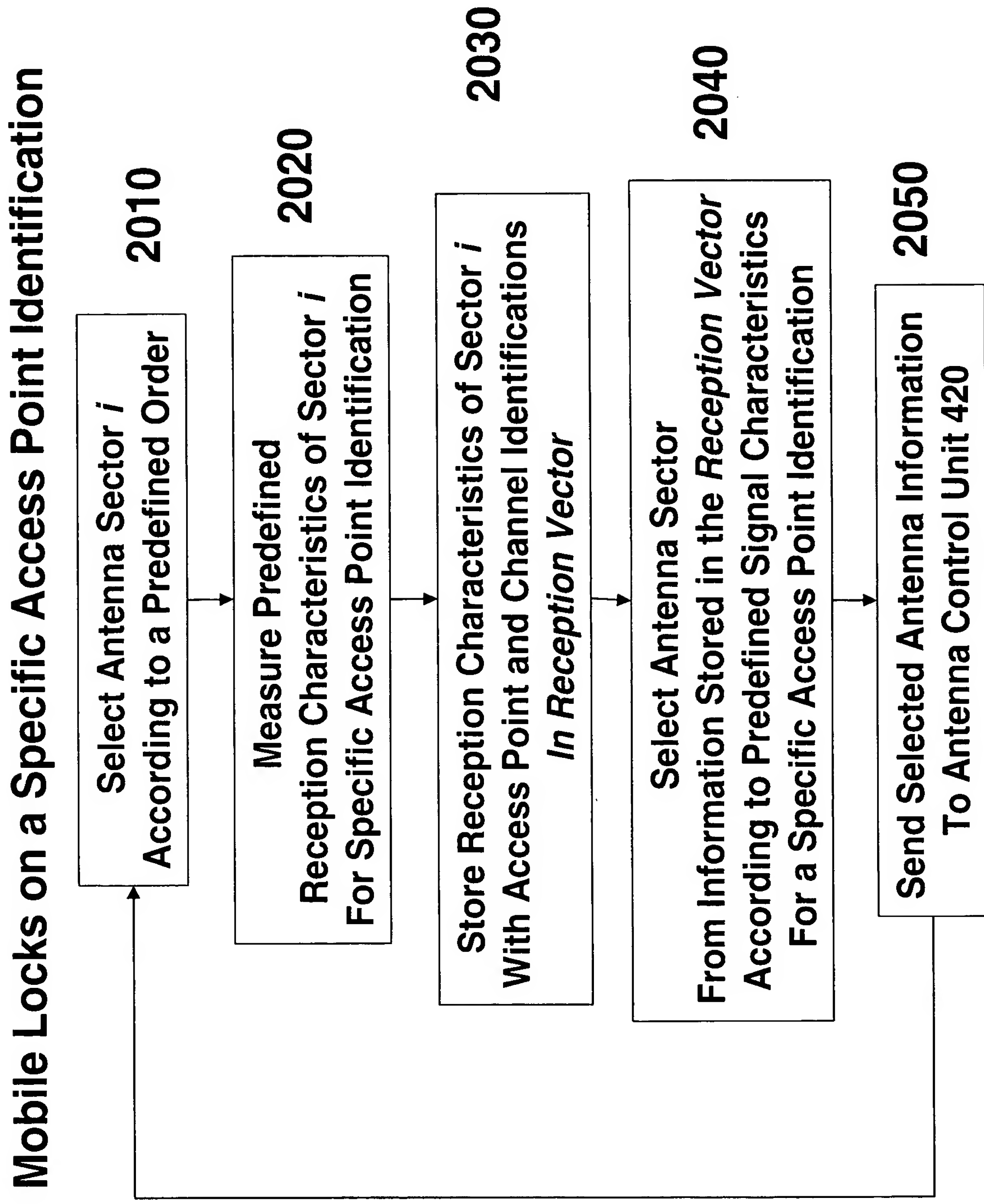


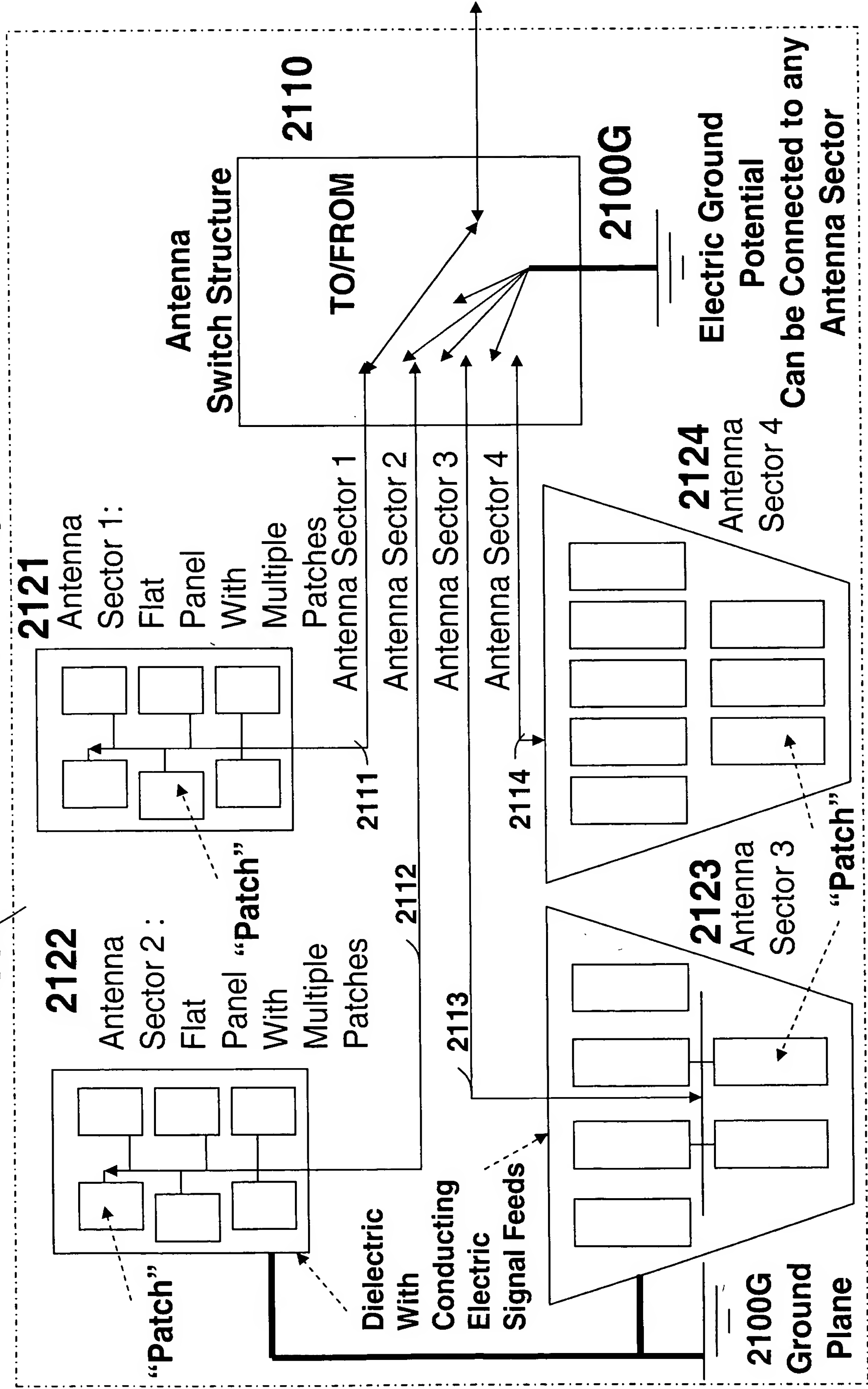
Fig. 20

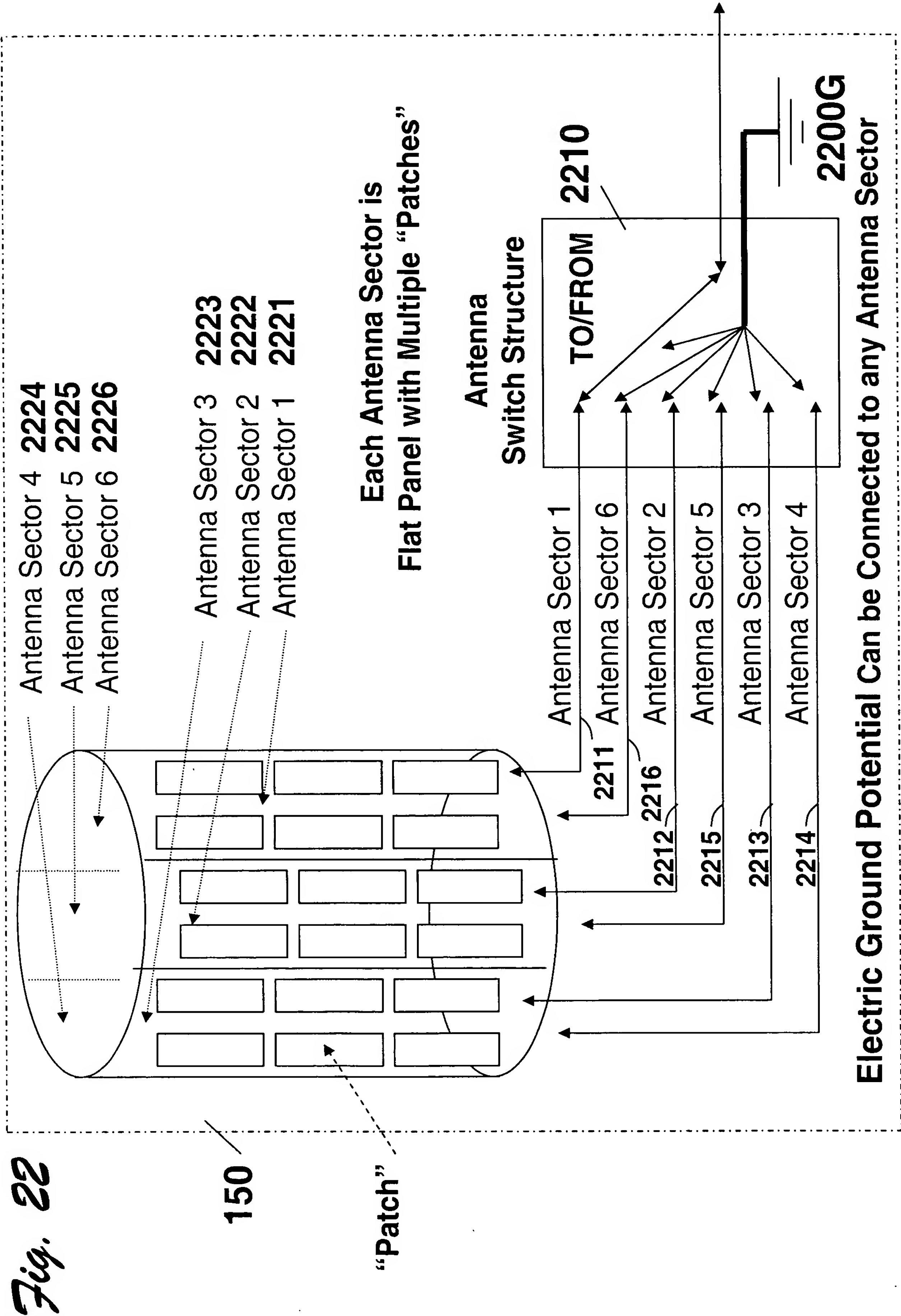


**Fig. 21**

**2 Directional Flat Panel and 2 Directional / Polarized Planar Array Antenna Sectors**

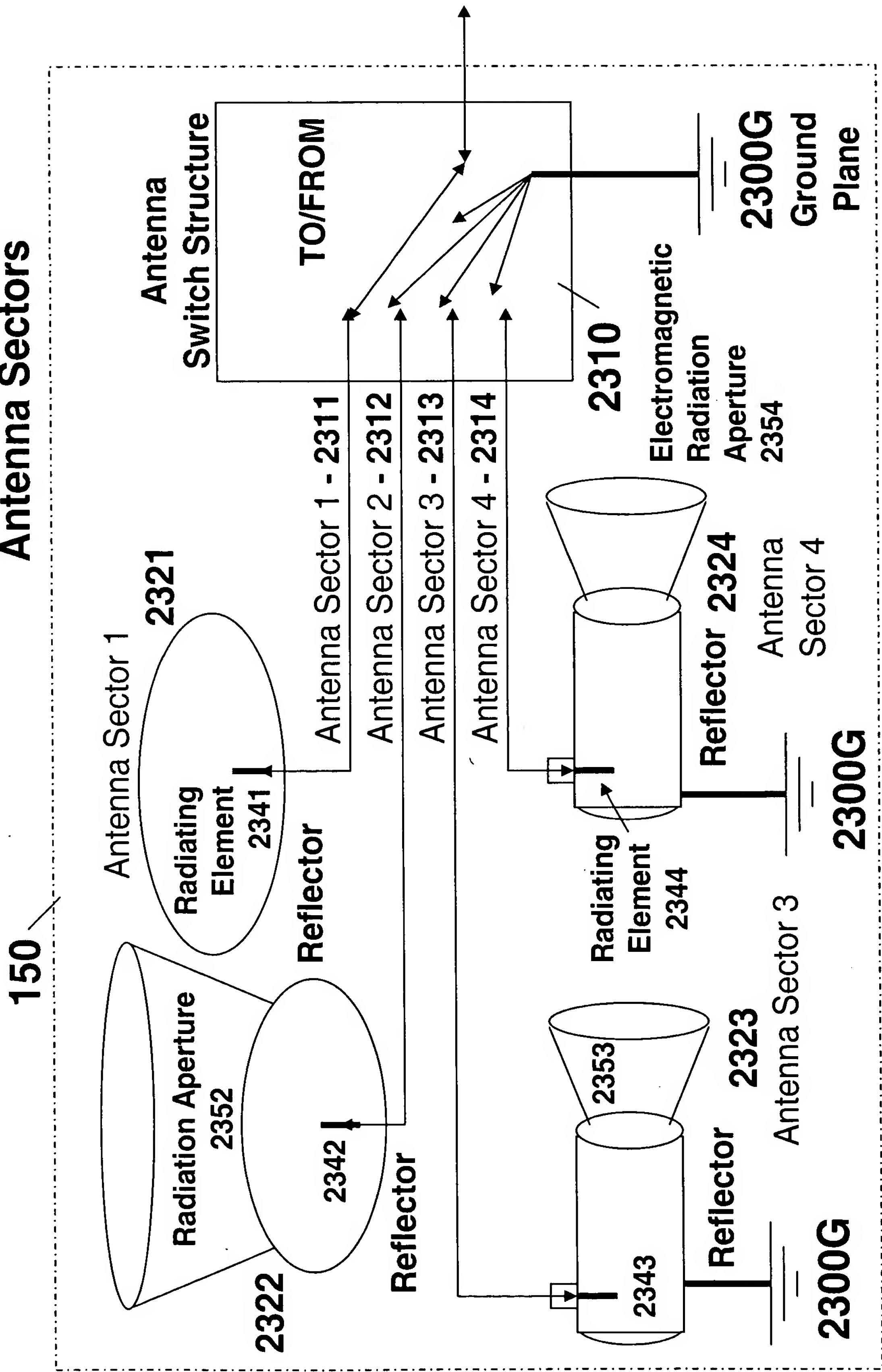
150





**Fig. 23**

**4 Directional  
Parabolic-dish-reflector or Yagi/Tube-like  
Antenna Sectors**



**Fig. 24**

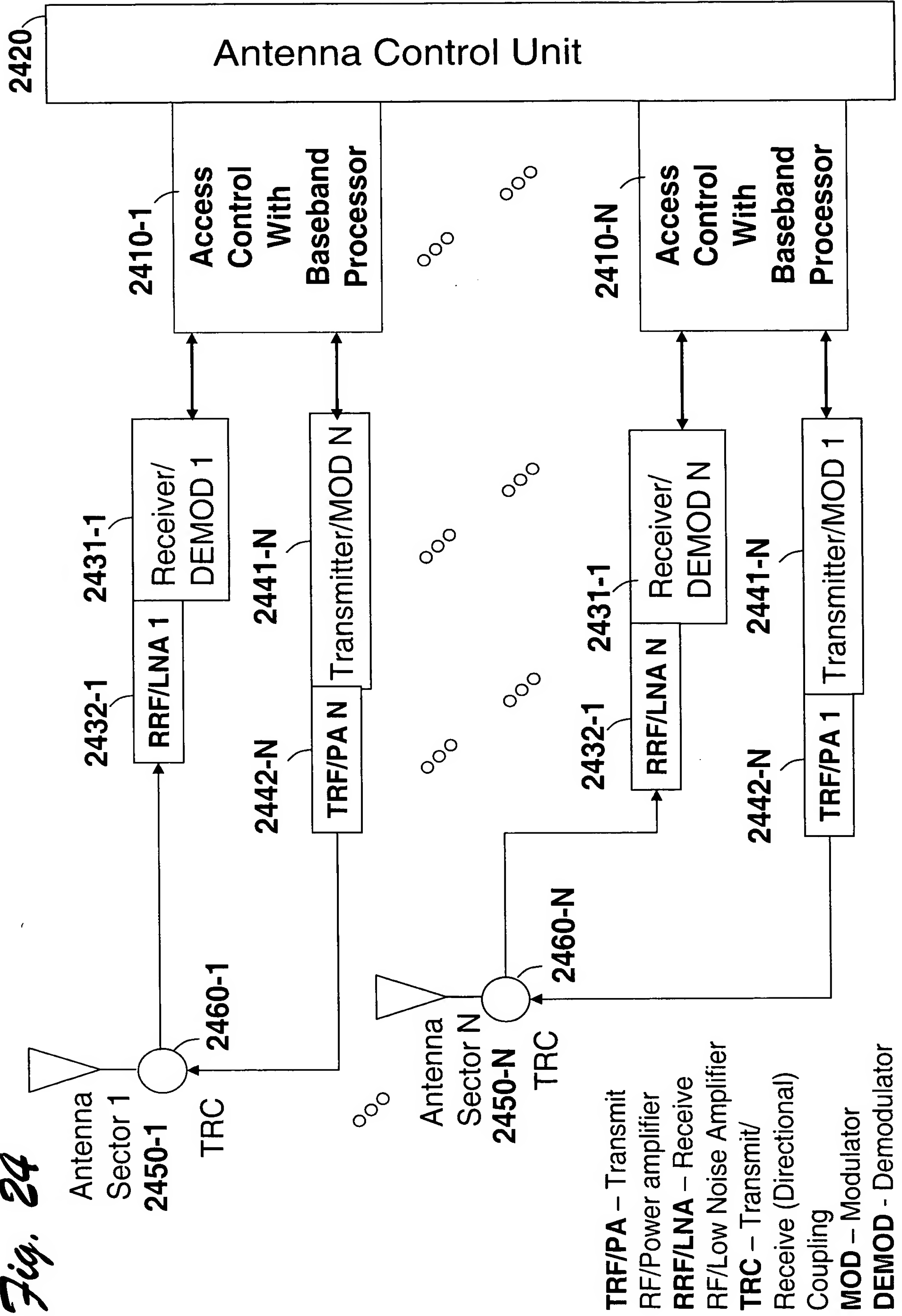


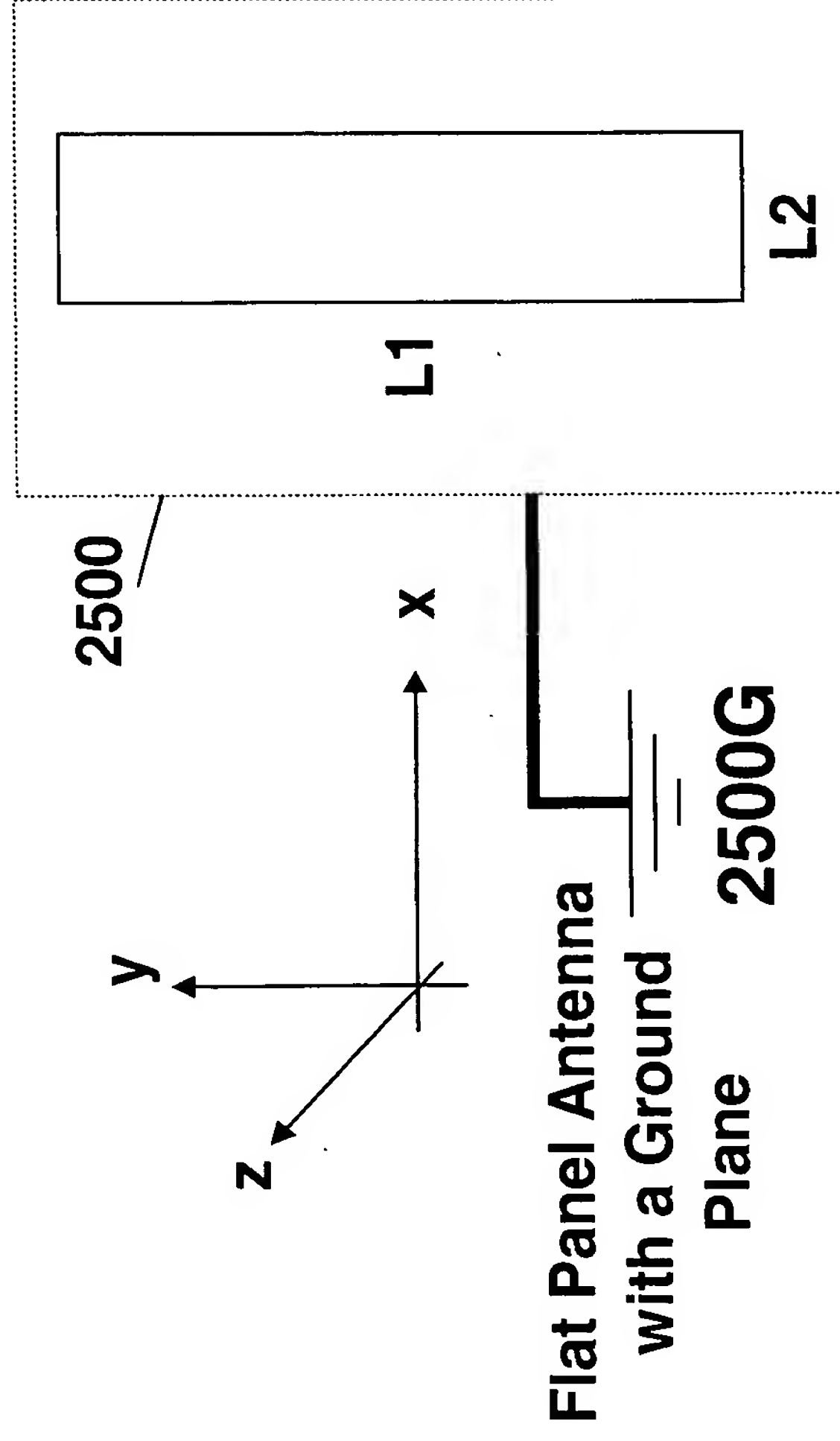


Fig. 25

## Flat Panel Antenna Sector Design

2511.  $g_{\max} \approx 4 \cdot (3.14) \cdot \{(L1 \cdot L2) / (\text{Lambda}^2)\}$  [Lambda = speed-of-light/Frequency]  
 [A=L1\*L2 is the rectangular area of antenna aperture in cm<sup>2</sup>]
2512. Lambda/L1 and Lambda/L2 are the beam widths –  
 in radians (57.3 degrees)
2513. Antenna Gain:  $G(\text{db}) = 10 \log_{10}(g_{\max}) \approx 10 \log_{10} [12.5 \cdot A / \text{Lambda}^2]$

Aperture

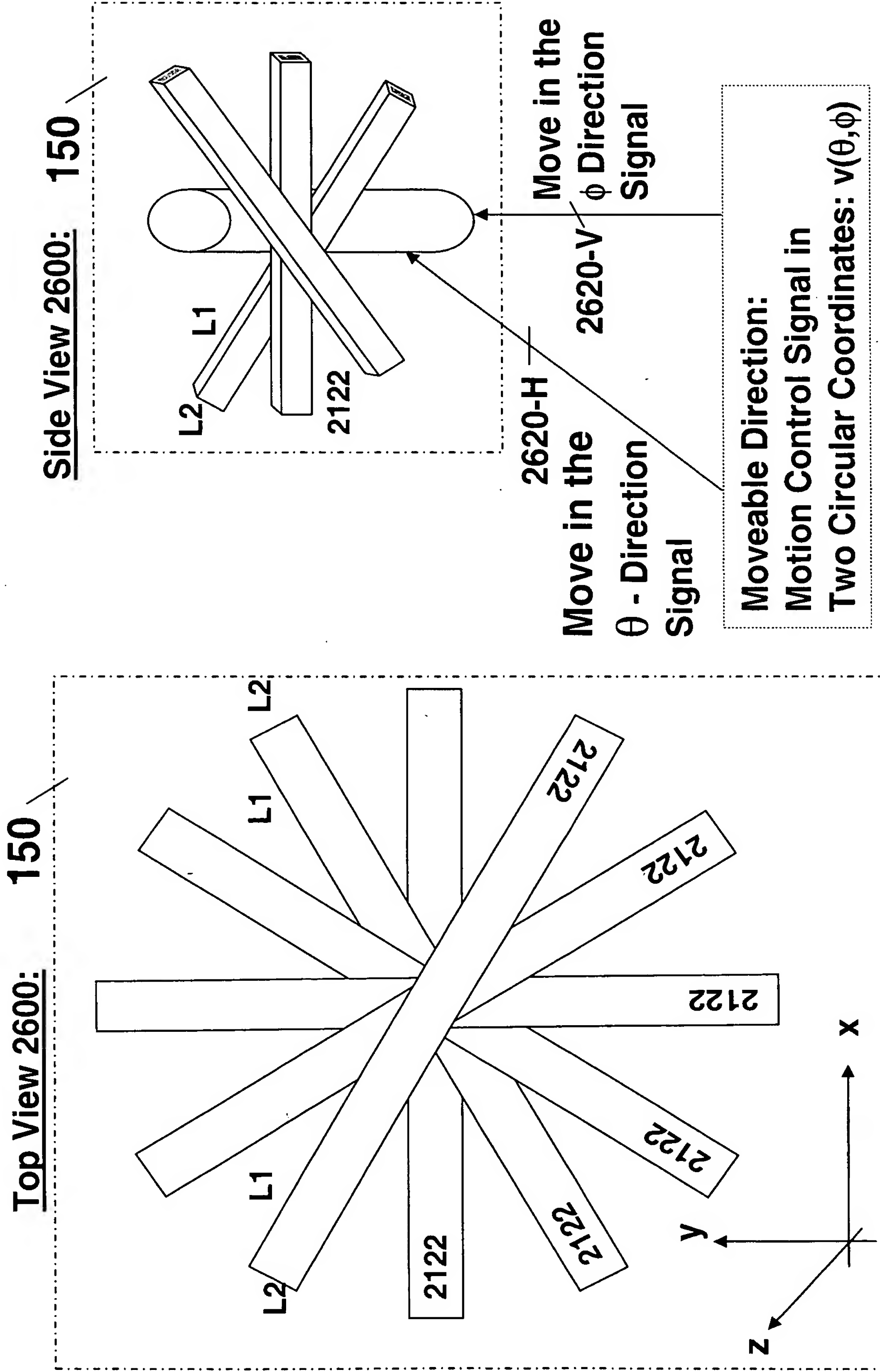


- L1-by-L2  
 Flat Panel Antenna Sector  
 Wherein:
- L1 is in the x-y plane
  - L2 is in the z direction – 90 degree  
 with respect to the x-y plane
- However:
- L1 may be tilted in the z direction
  - L2 may be tilted in a defined angle  
 with respect to the x-y plane

**Fig. 26**

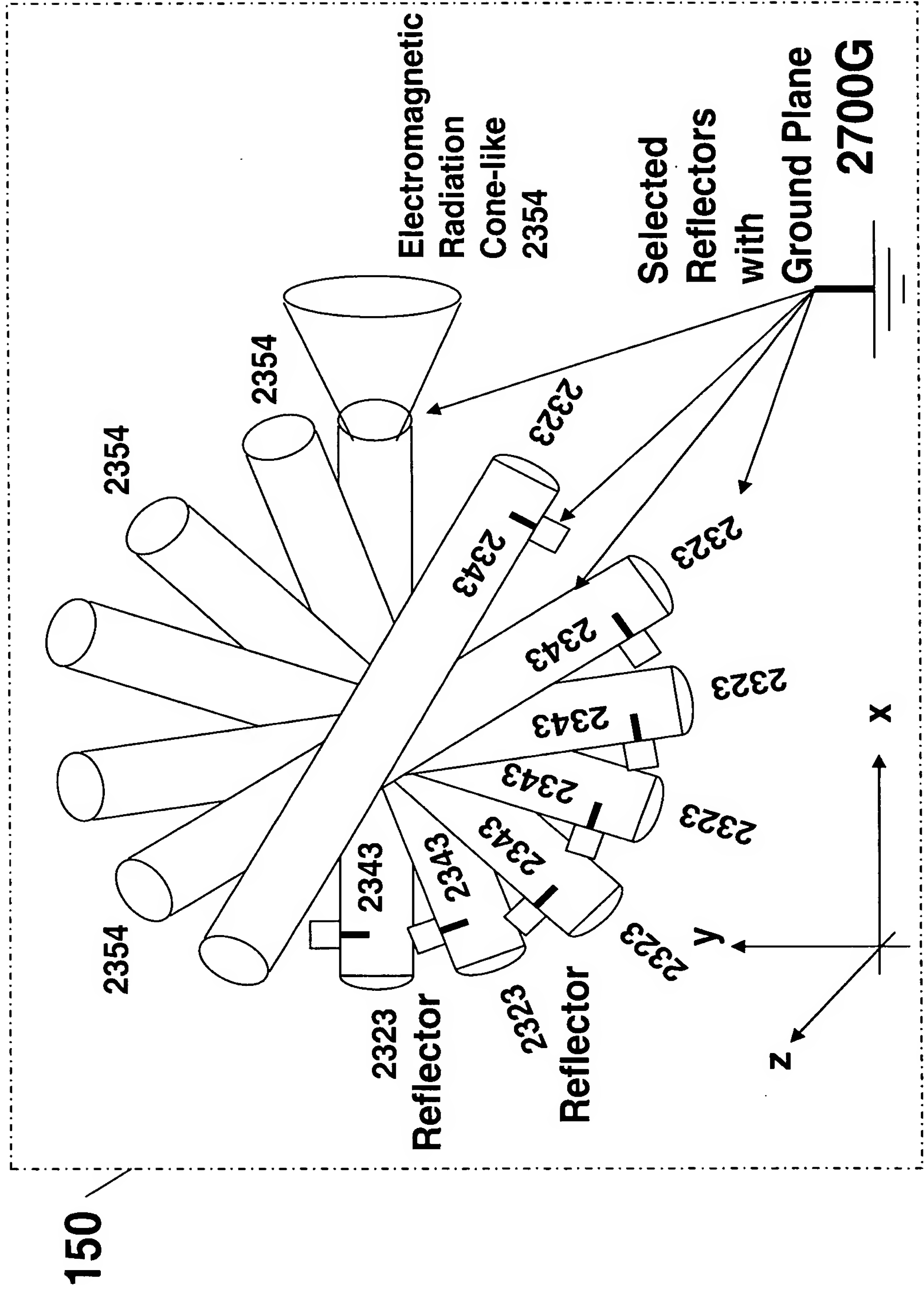
# **Plurality of Vertically Stackable Flat Panel Antenna Sectors**

- Each sector consists of plurality of “patches” may be tilted along L1 and/or L2
- Ground and dielectric planes are not shown



**Fig. 27**

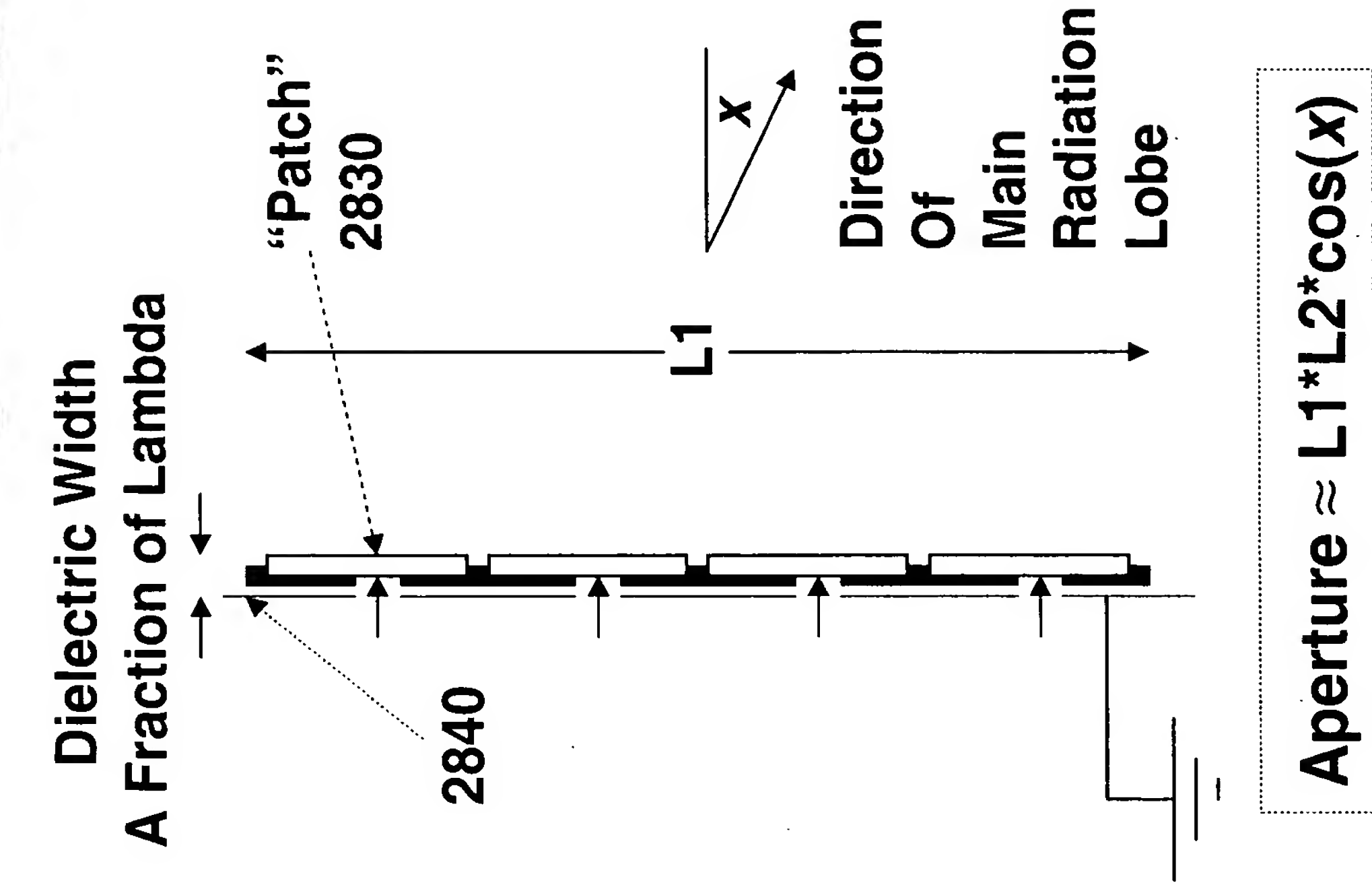
**Plurality of Vertically Stackable Tube-like/Yagi Antenna Sectors**



**Fig. 28**

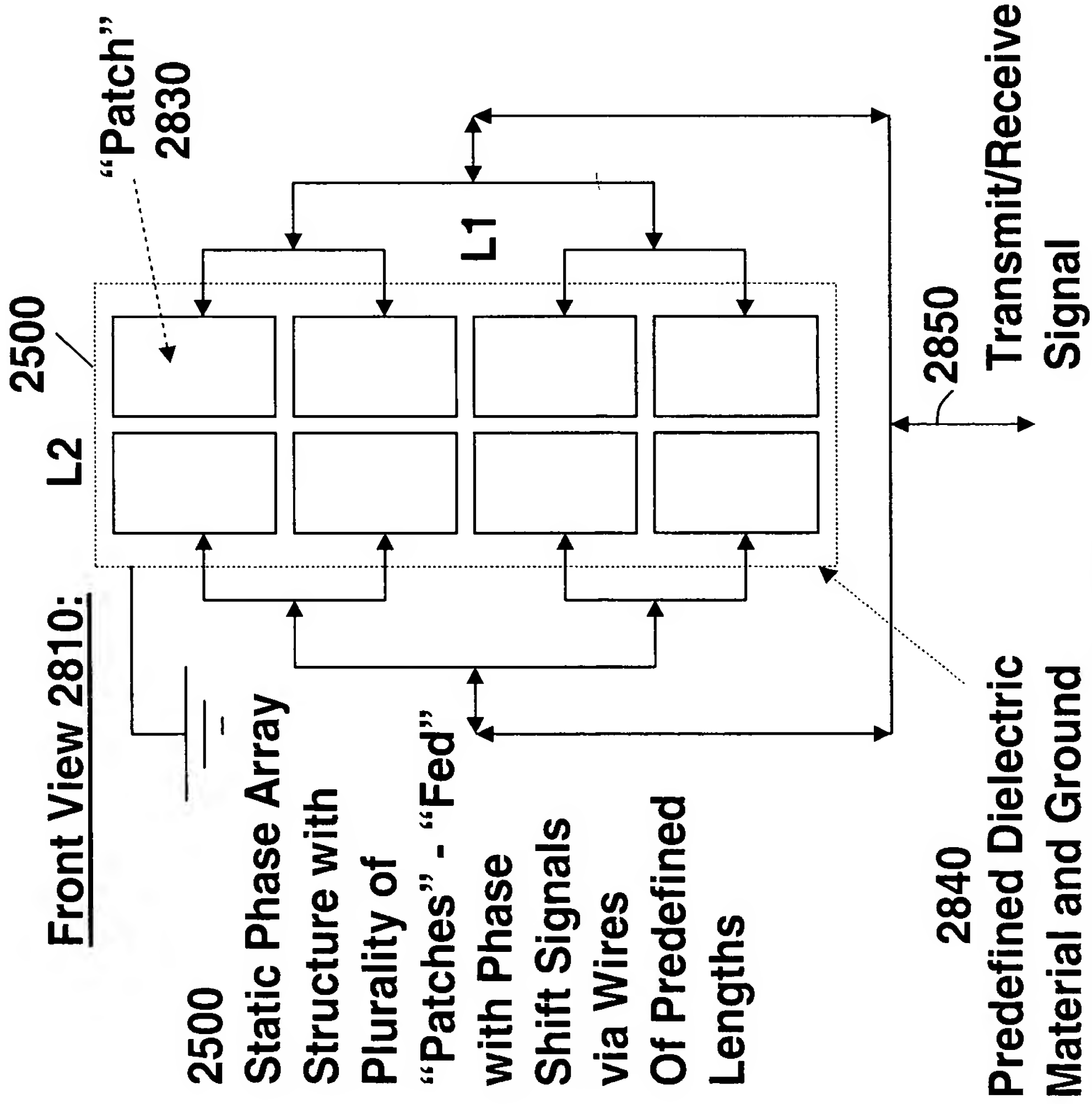
**Flat Panel Antenna Sector**

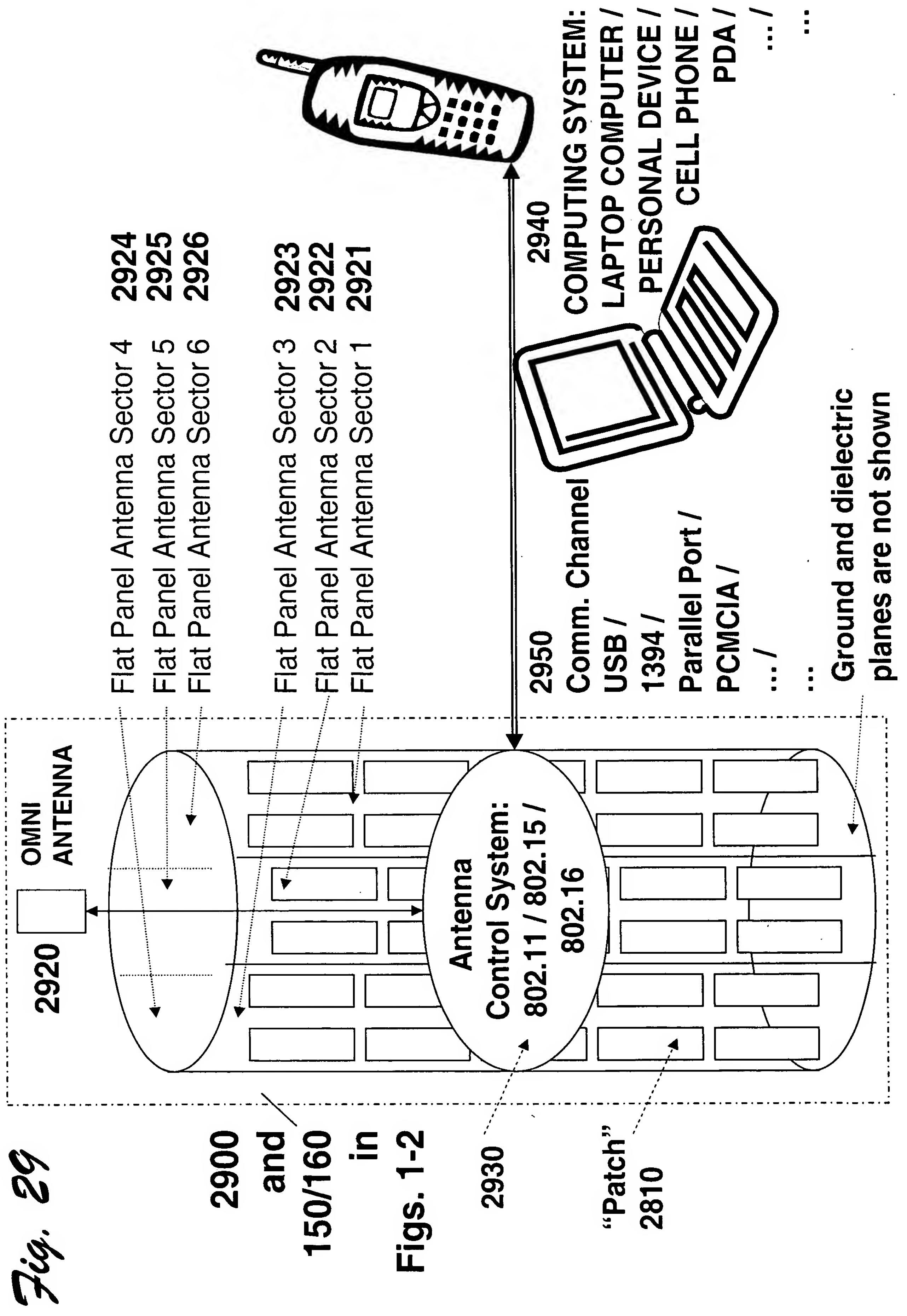
**Side View 2820:**



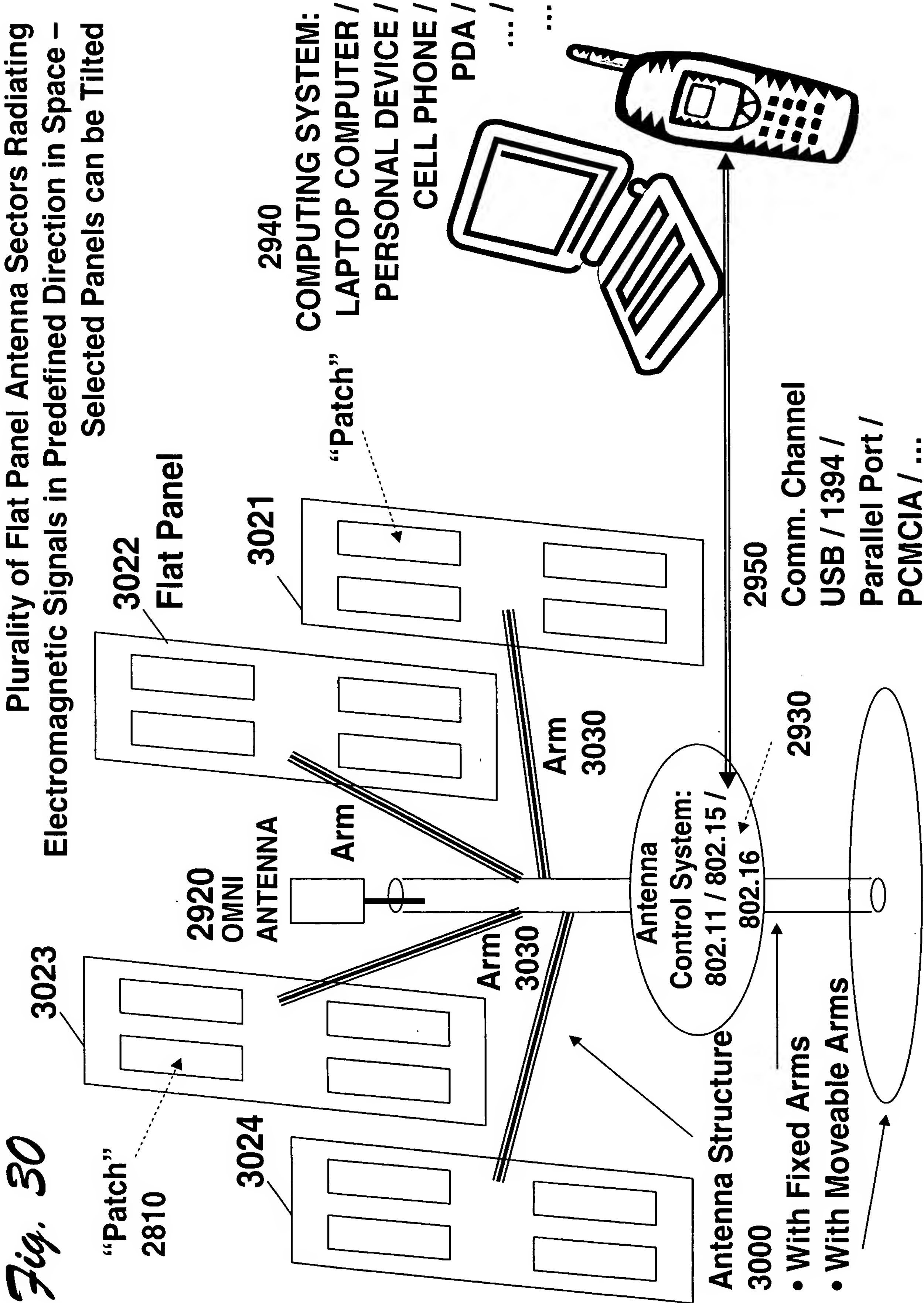
$$\text{Aperture} \approx L1 * L2 * \cos(x)$$

**Front View 2810:**





**Fig. 30**



**Fig. 31**

**A Vertical Slice of Cylindrical Shape Structure  
(6 Vertical Slices with Hexagonal Arrangement for Covering 360°)**

